The People's Press.

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Not-afraid-of-the-rain young girl;
A poetical posy,
A ruddy and rosy,
A helper-of-self young girl.

At-home-in-her-place young girl;
A never-will-lace young girl;
A toiler serene,
A life pure and clean,
A princess-of-peace young girl;

A wear-her-own-hair young girl;
A free-from-a-stare young girl;
Improves every hour,
No sickly sunflower,
A wealth-of-rare-sense young girl.

Plenty-room-in-her-shoes young girl;
No indulger-in-blues young girl;
Not a bang on her brow,
To frand not a bow,
She's a just-what-she-seems young girl.

Not a reader-of-trash young girl;
Not a cheap jewel-flash young girl;
Not a sipper of rum,
Not a chewer of gum,
A marvel-of-sense young girl.

An early-retiring young girl;
An active, aspiring young girl;
A morning arisei,
A dandy despiser,
A progressive American girl.

A lover-of-prose young girl;
Not a turn-up-your-nose young girl;
Not given to splutter,
Not "utterly utter,"
But a matter-of-fact young girl.

A rightly-ambitious young girl;
Red-lips-most-delicious young girl;
A sparkling clear eye,
That says, "I will try,"
A sure-to-succeed young girl.

An honestly-courting young girl;
A never-seen-flirting young girl;
A quite and pure,
A modest demure,
A fit-for-a-wife young girl;

A sought-everywhere young girl;
A future-most-fair young girl;
An ever discreet,
We too seldom meet
This queen-among-queens young girl.
—*Virgil A. Pinkley, in Cincinnati Enquirer*

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

"A literary man, eh?" said Octavia Glenn. "Author of 'Stray Leaves' and 'Floating Fancies!' Then why in the name of all the muses and graces isn't he about his work?"

Little Fernanda drew herself up with some excitement.

"He is having his spring vacation," said she. "He is resting his over-wearied brain a little, before the public shall become clamorous for more writings from his pen."

"Oh!" said Octavia.

"Yes," nodded her younger sister. "And, oh, Octavia, you can't think how charming he is! I have always sighed to know an author. And he isn't a bit conceited or set up!"

"Isn't he?"

"Not a particle. He has written his autograph in my album, and given me a copy of 'Floating Fancies.' And Mary Martinez is quite wild about him. And, Octy—"

"Well?"

"Please don't say anything about the store," coaxed Fernanda. "I have given him to understand that you are taking a course of lessons in music and thorough bass. It isn't genteel to be a shop-girl, you know, and—"

"Hoity toity!" said Octavia, with a toss of her really handsome head. "This is a pretty state of things, and all about a man who writes books. Isn't it just as genteel for me to sell buttons and cologne and lace barbes as it is for him to sell his writings? And haven't I a right to earn my own living in any way that I choose? Fernanda, I didn't think you were such a goose!"

"He is very particular about such things," said Fernanda. "He didn't want an introduction to Melissa Plumb after he heard that she worked in the factory."

"More fool he!" said Octavia, crisply.

"He is a gentleman, you know," pleaded Fernanda.

"Pshaw!" said Octavia.

"Octy's right—Octy's right, my dear," said old Grandfather Glenn, who had been sitting so still in his arm-chair near by that neither of the girls supposed that the subject of their discourse was known to him. "A true gentleman honors the woman as earns her own bread. There's a deal of electroplate in this world, and some of it is laid on so skillful you can't distinguish it from real silver. But the silver's silver for all that, and the other's only humbug!"

Having uttered which oracular sentences old Mr. Glenn once more relapsed into silence.

"Grandpa is so queer!" said Fernanda, with an injured expression of countenance. "But you'll promise me, won't you, dear?"

But Octavia only laughed, and went out into the kitchen to see if the bread was light enough for the oven.

Mr. Fitz Arragon was certainly rather handsome. He was dressed very elegantly, also; he wore what was either a diamond or a very excellent imitation of one on his finger, and his cravats were simply superb. He looked at Octavia Glenn with some interest when they were introduced.

"You are fond of music?" he said, in that soft, insinuating way which Fernanda found so irresistible.

"I don't object to it," said Octavia, bluntly.

"It's a divine gift," said Mr. Fitz Arragon. "May I ask if you are taking lessons from Ferrani or Agramonte?"

"Neither one of 'em," said Octavia.

And at that juncture Fernanda hurried the literary man away to look at a beautiful cluster of trailing arbutus which some one had just brought in from the woods.

"There's no telling what Octy would blurt out if you once gave her the chance," said she.

And she did not breathe freely until Octavia had left the old farmhouse and gone back to her duties in the big fancy store on Twenty-third street.

Octavia herself felt as if some disagreeable pressure were removed from her existence. She was a frank, noble-natured girl, who was saving up her earnings to pay off the mortage on old Grandfather Glenn's farm.

She delighted in work, not only for its own sake, but for the beneficial results it could produce; and she had sufficient of courage and self-denial to live plainly until her object was attained.

She occupied a fireless hall bedroom in a shabby little downtown boarding house, patronized mostly by the guild of working people, whose only recommendation was its scrupulous neatness.

She wore cotton gloves, dyed-over gowns and the plainest of plain bonnets, and through it all she respected herself.

Stay, though—we have not told it all! There was one extravagance in which Octavia Glenn occasionally indulged herself—that of charity. She had a class of innocent-faced children in the mission school, of an evening, and she was a diligent worker in the ranks of a quiet benevolent society, which wrought a great deal of good without any blowing of trumpets.

And one day when the feeble old porter at the store fell ill and his place was vacant, Octavia Glenn constituted herself a committee of one to inquire into the matter.

"Of course you can do as you like, Miss Glenn," said Mr. Idem, the proprietor of the store. "But Ferrigan lives in a most dismal neighborhood, and I'm not sure that it is altogether safe for you to venture there after dark."

"After dark is all the time I have," said Octavia, brusquely. "And it must be a great deal worse to live there than to go once in awhile. I think I'll risk it."

So she begged permission from the boarding-house keeper to make a little farina jelly over the cooking-stove when the heavy, blackberry dumplings, which were to regale the boarders for dessert, were taken up, bought a few strawberries and a small slice of sponge-cake, and set forth to visit old Ferrigan, the porter.

It was a dismal neighborhood, indeed, where the poor old man lived—a neighborhood where piles of ashes in the narrow street made a sort of model of the Rocky mountains, on a small scale, and layers of cabbage-leaves and damaged lettuce festered in the gutter; where rivulets of soapsuds trickled across the pavement; and there appeared to be more feeble groceries than there were people. The very gaslights sulked behind their cloudy lanterns, and the occasional passers prowled by like homeless cats.

"Number ninety-nine," said Octavia, briskly walking into a thread-and-needle store, where an old woman sat fast asleep behind the counter.

"Does Mr. Ferrigan board here?"

The old woman roused herself and looked about.

"Second floor back," said she, and instantly fell asleep again.

Octavia smiled.

"I can find my way myself, I don't doubt," she thought.

And she did.

The whole house seemed to be damp. Blotches of blue mold had broken out here and there on the ceiling, the walls felt damp and clammy to the touch, as if Octavia had put her hand by mistake on a snail; vegetable-scented whiffs came up now and then from the cellar, and the room in which old Ferrigan lay gasping with rheumatic pains felt more like a dungeon than anything else.

No carpet was there, no table, only a shelf, where a dispirited kerosene lamp had smoked its chimney into a black cylinder; no chairs, the window uncurtained; and the shabby bed-spread was tattered and soiled until its pattern was beyond all recognition.

Octavia's soul recoiled from this impersonation of hopeless poverty.

"Can I do anything for you, Mr. Ferrigan?" she asked, after she had tenderly administered the farina-jelly, the fruit and the sponge-cake, straightened up the bedclothes and trimmed the lamp afresh.

"It's very good of you, I am sure," said the old man, with the plaintive courtesy of his nation. "And I'll not deny it was a word of comfort and kindness that I was wearying for. But it won't be needful long, I'm hoping. I've sent word to my son—he's a bookbinder, miss, and doing well at his trade, but it is natural like, don't you see? as he wouldn't like to be dragged down by such a useless old clog as me!"

"But he is your son, isn't he?" cried Octavia; "and you're his father?"

"Faith, and that's true, miss, dear,' said old Ferrigan, with a sigh. "But he's a fine, ambitious young man—a rale gintleman to look at, and of a Sunday you couldn't tell him from the gentry themselves. An' he may marry a grand lady yet—who knows?—an' he wouldn't like me to be spoilin' his chances. So I just keep dark, Miss Glenn; an' sometimes I think—Lord forgive me!—that I'd be better dead an' out of the way. But I sent word to him day before yesterday. An' he'll come—I think he'll come!" the old man added, with a scarcely audible sigh.

At that moment a careless step came up the stairs—the door was pushed open and a tall figure strode in.

"Sick again!" said a petulant tone. "It appears to me, old gentleman, that it's your chief mission in life to make trouble for other people. Well, what is it now? If it's money you want, you may as well understand, first as last, that I can't let you have any. You'll have to swallow that absurd prejudice of yours against charitable institutions, or—"

He stopped short, impelled by the hurried gesture of the old man's hand.

"Somebody's here?" said he, peering through the semi-darkness. "Well, why couldn't you say so? Who is it? The old hag downstairs, or—"

"It is I, Mr. Fitz Arragon," said Octavia, quietly advancing—"Octavia Glenn."

"Oh, I beg a thousand pardons!" said Mr. Ferrigan Fitz Arragon, hurriedly assuming his "company" manners. "If I could have imagined that such an honor as this was in store for me—"

"I don't know what you mean by such honors," said Octavia, bluntly. "I am a working girl; you are a bookbinder. We have neither of us any reason to be ashamed of our calling; yet I see no necessity for fine language and stilted titles. Your poor old father is very ill, and seems to be in need of the commonest necessities of life. Suppose you sell your diamond ring and help him?"

That was the end of Mr. Fitz Arragon's pretensions. He never came back to the country solitudes again, to Fernanda Glenn's bitter disappointment.

But how could he face them all, after it was discovered that his "authorship" of "Stray Leaves" and "Floating Fancies" was confined only to putting the covers on the same, and that the real author was a stout, short, old gentleman in spectacles, and that even his name was a fabrication of his own ingenious brain?

Old Mr. Ferrigan died. Perhaps, as he himself had hinted, it was the best and wisest thing he could do.

But Octavia Glenn's kindness and watchful care soothed his last hours, and she had the satisfaction of getting the price of a decent funeral out of the ambitious son.

"A jay in borrowed plumage!" she thought. "I never despised any one so much in my life!"

And when Fernanda bewailed her delusion, old Grandfather Glenn only smiled and said:

"Didn't I tell you that he was only electro-plated?"

The Law of Mistakes.

The source of almost every lawsuit is to be found in mistakes. These are of two kinds—mistakes of fact and mistakes of law. Experience has proved that the ablest men sometimes make blunders, and the law has decided that a real mistake of fact in an important part of a contract will excuse the party mistaken from performing his part of the agreement.

For instance: A man made a contract with one ice company and refused to deal with another. When the bill was presented he found that the latter company had supplied his ice. He refused to pay the bill, and it was decided that the mistake freed him from liability.

A horse was sold by a trader and paid for on the spot. While the trade was going on the horse died. The buyer brought suit for the money paid, and it was decided it should be paid back, since both parties had made a mistake of fact in supposing the horse to be alive when the trade was ended.

If a farmer intending to sell hay sells oats by mistake instead, he may refuse to deliver the oats on that ground. It sometimes happens that a bill is paid by mistake with counterfeit bank notes. In such a case the payment is void and the receipt taken is worthless.

A mistake in the quality of the thing bargained for is no ground for breaking an agreement. If a man buys a cheap thing, with the idea that it will serve his purpose as well as a more expensive article, he cannot, because he was mistaken, send it back and recover the money paid.

A mistake of law is no ground for refusing to carry out a contract. This rule is founded on the old maxim, "Ignorance of the law doth not excuse." And every man is supposed to know the law of the land he lives in.

Suppose a debtor gives his note, promising to pay a sum of money with lawful interest, thinking that the legal rate is seven per cent. If ten per cent. is the legal interest, his ignorance of the fact will not excuse him from paying the ten per cent.

When well known legal words are used in a contract, with a mistaken idea of their legal meaning, they are binding, in their legal sense, upon the person using them.

If land is deeded to a man and to his heirs, he receives the estate absolutely, although both parties intended that he should only have the estate during his own life.

Some mistakes of law put an end to agreements on the ground that they are rather mistakes of fact than of law. An executor of a will pays money to a person whom he thinks is an heir. If the supposed heir be an imposture, the money can be recovered. If, under a complicated will, a person buys rights which are his already, he may get back what he paid for them.

Mistakes of law in civil cases only cost money; but mistakes of the criminal law have more serious effects, in the loss of respectability and reputation. Here the plea of ignorance of the law will not be accepted. A criminal must suffer the penalty of his deed, though he thought it lawful when he committed it.

Formerly an outlaw might be slain by anybody; but if a private person should now kill an outlaw, with an idea that he had a right to do so, it would be punishable as murder.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Prevention of Insanity.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., in a pamphlet on the subject, calls attention to the prevention of insanity as a question which, although much neglected, is at least quite as important as that of the cure of insanity. The disease is very largely dependent on physical and sanitary conditions, and these should be studied out and brought within such regulation as will prevent its development. Since, according to the late Sir James Coxe, insanity originates in some form of disease or in a deterioration of the body rather than in an exclusive affection of the nervous system, its growth should be checked by a general diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of the human organism and the use of all means necessary for the preservation of good health. So far as insanity is hereditary, its transmission should be prevented by avoiding marriage with persons predisposed to it. It should be the aim of the medical profession to become so well acquainted with the diseases of the nervous system and the brain that they could detect the first symptoms of disturbed or deranged states of mind, so as to be able to treat them understandingly, and, in all probability, in many cases successfully. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

There are 418,957 railroad employes in the United States, and they earn annually about $200,000,000.

THE BAD BOY AND THE BAND

HE GETS UP A SERENADE IN HONOR OF HIS PA.

The Old Gentleman Entertains the Serenaders With a Speech and Refreshments. Serious Trouble at the Church.

"What was it I heard about a band serenading your father, and his inviting them in to lunch?" said the grocery man to the bad boy.

"Don't let that get out, or pa will kill me dead. It was a joke. One of these Bohemian bands that goes about town playing tunes, for pennies, was over on the next street, and I told pa I guessed some of his friends who had heard we had a baby at the house had hired a band and was coming in a few minutes to serenade him, and he better prepare to make a speech. Pa is proud of being a father at his age, and he thought it was no more than right for the neighbors to serenade him, and he went to loading himself for a speech, in the library, and me and my chum went out and told the leader of the band there was a family up there that wanted some music, and they didn't care for expense, so they quit blowing where they was and came right along. None of them could understand English except the leader, and he only understood enough to go and take a drink when he is invited. My chum steered the band up to our house and got them to play 'Babies on our Block,' and 'Baby Mine,' and I stopped all the men who were going home and told them to wait a minute and they would see some fun, so when the band got through the second tune, and the Prussians were emptying the beer out of the horns, and pa stepped out on the porch, there was more nor a hundred people in front of the house. You'd a dide to see pa when he put his hand in the breast of his coat, and struck an attitude. He looked like a congressman, or a tramp. The band was scared, 'cause they thought he was mad, and some of them were going to run, thinking he was going to throw pieces of brick house at them, but my chum and the leader kept them. Then pa sailed in. He commenced, 'Fellow citizens,' and then went away back to Adam and Eve, and worked up to the present day, giving a history of the notable people who had acquired children, and kept the crowd interested. I felt sorry for pa, cause I knew how he would feel when he came to find out he had been sold. The Bohemians in the band that couldn't understand English, they looked at each other, and wondered what it was all about, and finally pa wound up by saying that it was every citizen's duty to own children of his own, and then he invited the band and the crowd in to take some refreshments. Well, you ought to have seen that band come in the house. They fell over each other getting in, and the crowd went home, leaving pa and my chum and me and the band. Eat? Well, I should smile. They just reached for things, and talked Bohemian. Drink? Oh, no. I guess they didn't pour it down. Pa opened a dozen bottles of champagne, and they fairly bathed in it, as though they had a fire inside. Pa tried to talk with them about the baby, but they couldn't understand, and finally they got full and started out, and the leader asked pa for three dollars, and that broke him up. Pa told the leader he supposed the gentlemen who had got up the serenade had paid for the music, and the leader pointed to me and said I was the gentleman that got it up. Pa paid him, but he had a wicked look in his eye, and me and my chum lit out, and the Bohemians came down the street bilin' full, with their horns on their arms, and they were talking Bohemian for all that was out. They stopped in front of a vacant house and began to play, but you couldn't tell what tune it was, they were so full, and a policeman came along and drove them home. I guess I will sleep at the livery stable to-night, cause pa is offul unreasonable when anything costs him three dollars, beside the champagne."

"Well, you have made a pretty mess of it," said the grocery man. "It's a wonder your pa does not kill you. But what is it I hear about the trouble at the church? They lay that foolishness to you."

"It's a lie. They lay everything to me. It was some of them ducks that sing in the choir. I was just as much surprised as anybody when it occurred. You see, our minister is laid up from the effect of the ride to the funeral, when he tried to run over a street car, and an old deacon, who had symptoms of being a minister in his youth, was invited to take the minister's place and talk a little. He is an absent-minded old party, who don't keep up with the events of the day, and who ever played it on him knew that he was too pious to even read the daily papers. There was a notice of a choir meeting to be read, and I think the tenor smuggled in the other notice, between that and the one about the weekly prayer meeting. After the deacon read the choir notice he took up the other one and read, 'I am requested to announce that the Y. M. C. Association will give a friendly entertainment with soft gloves, on Tuesday evening, to which all are invited. Brother John Sullivan, the eminent Boston revivalist, will lead the exercises, assisted by Brother Slade, the Maori missionary from Australia. There will be no slugging, but a collection will be taken up at the door to defray expenses.' Well, I thought the people in church would sink through the floor. There was not a person in the church, except the poor old deacon, but what understood that some wicked wretch had deceived him, and I know by the way the tenor tickled the soprano, that he did it. I may be mean, but everything I do is innocent and I wouldn't be as mean as a choir singer for two dollars. I felt real sorry for the old deacon, but he never knew what he had done, and I think it would be real mean to tell him. He won't be at the slugging match. That remark about taking up a collection settled the deacon. I must go down to the stable now and help grease a hack, so you will have to excuse me. If pa comes here looking for me, tell him you heard I was going to drive a picnic party out to Wauksha, and may not be back in a week. By that time pa will get over that Bohemian serenade," and the boy filled his pistol pocket with dried apples and went out and hung a sign in front of the grocery, "Strawberries two shillin a smell, and one smell is enuff."—*G. W. Peck.*

FASHION NOTES.

All dressy mantles are short.

White will be worn extensively this summer.

Pompons will be fashionable all summer for the crescent hat.

Embroidered pongee pattern dresses will be much worn this summer.

Glove and mitts now contrast with instead of matching the costume.

The red-dotted veils now worn are extremely dowdy and unbecoming.

A tiny omnibus, of gold, with diamond windows, and horses of rubies, is the latest conceit in lace point.

Bibs are now narrow, being only an inchand a half wide, and are fastened with two buttons with buttonholes, and are pointed at the lapped end.

Raw silks and pongees, in novel tints quite different from the old gray and ecru shades, will be worn this summer as polonaises or redingotes over short underskirts of velvet or best brand of "Louis" velveteen.

Balbriggan stockings abound in the new varied tints of strawberry, amber, terra cotta, drake's neck blue, laurel green, bronze, elderberry, and a deep rich shade of violet. Each of these colors is clocked with old gold or cream white.

Coral pink, primrose yellow, pomegranite red and lettuce green are the shades of satin and velvet combined with black lace in the newest bonnets. These bonnets are not made on a frame, but are shirred on wires of gilt, silver and bronze.

Canlets in broken checks, tweeds, camels hair and new plaid cloths with a bird, cat or dragon in each square, are made up in long traveling cloaks that cover the dress, and are only fastened once at the throat by long ribbons tied in a bow.

Alligator-skin and patent-leather slippers made in Marie Antoinette style are worn by ladies in the house. The alligator leather has beautiful markings, and may be dyed many colors, but is most fashionable in its natural shade and in black and dark red.

Canvas ribbon is one of the novelties for trimming summer bonnets. This is ecru linen canvas, with gilt cord on each edge. It comes in narrow widths for making rosettes and loops, and is tied in with black or dark velvet ribbon for the strings of very stylish straw bonnets.

Traveling dresses are of rough-surfaced stuffs, like bourette and camel's-hair, made without silk or satin; the wrap is en suite, and may be a jacket, a short mantle or a dolman. The whole costume is made by men tailors in order to get finely-finished work, neat pressing, perfect fit and the stylish plainness that such suits demand. The bonnet matching this suit is a small, dark straw, trimmed with velvet puffing and feathers of a single shade.

The trimmings for dress skirts are not elaborate, yet are very effective. To finish the foot of Ottoman silk or Sicilienne skirts are four bias gathered frills, made quite scant, an eighth of a yard wide when finished, and sewed on to lap half their depth to give a bunchy appearance; these have a self-binding or milliner's fold on the lower edge. For summer are similar ruffles, made straight, very deeply lapped, and pinked on the lower edges; still other summer silks have the skirt nearly covered with three wide gathered flounces that do not lap, and are notched and pinked in leaf points. There are also three deep box-plaited flounces on checked silk skirts, with one row of velvet ribbon two inches wide bordering each plaiting.

Anecdote of a Justice.

About thirty years ago, when Thomas R. Sherwood, the newly elected justice of the Michigan supreme court, was a younger man than he is now, there was a lawyer living in Kalamazoo named N. A. B. B. was the possessor of a most irascible temper, and when things did not go to suit him he was apt to lose it, and in the excitement used to throw inkstands, compiled laws, supreme court reports and other missiles handy, at offending lawyers' heads. This would be followed by an arrest and fine for contempt of court, and deep repentance. B. was a member of the church, and after one of his outbreaks he would make public confession, express deep contrition and be forgiven. After a while these outbursts of passion got to be a great nuisance, and the lawyers agreed that the next time he got on the rampage the man toward whom his wrath was directed was to take up the quarrel and give Mr. B. what Paddy gave the drum. At the next term of court Judge Sherwood made some remark which enraged Mr. B., who promptly reciprocated by firing a copy of the session laws at his head. Sherwood responded with his good right arm, and in less than a minute the lawyers had formed a ring and Sherwood was knocking B. out in truly scientific style. Soon B. cried "enough," but was so used up that he had to keep his bed for a week. The judge fined each of the fighters $100. A popular subscription was raised, the business men of the city chipping in, and Mr. Sherwood's fine was paid. When able to get out Mr. B. again confessed to his fellow church members, and he was forgiven. These two events, being "knocked out" and Mr. Sherwood's fine being paid by popular subscription, were too much for B.; his proud spirit was broken, and ever after he kept his temper and eschewed emphasizing his arguments by the aid of missiles.

An estimate of the probable value of the private picture galleries in Paris gives that of the Baron Rothschild at $10,000,000; of the Duc d'Aumale, $15,000,000; Sir Richard Wallace, $8,000,000; M. Secretair, $2,000,000, and Mme. Cossin, $1,000,000.

HOW TURTLES ARE CAUGHT.

AN OLD SKIPPER TELLS ABOUT THEIR CAPTURE.

Catching Them at Night on the Florida Keys—Turtles that Weighed Two Thousands Pounds—Monsters of the Past.

An old skipper told a New York reporter how turtles are caught. He said: "We run down to the Keys and lay the smack off, and late in the afternoon put ashore in the dingies and make camp in the bushes. Then one hand takes a walk round the beach clost to the water; in that way he strikes the tracks up, at once follows 'em up, and so finds the nest. Eggs good? Wall, it's a matter o' taste. I've seen turtle eggs on the galley stove forty-eight hours, and they never changed a bit; cookin' don't affect 'em a mite, and the only way I ever saw 'em eaten, was when they were taken out of the turtle half formed, lookin' like yellow grapes, and dried in the sun until hard, and eaten like cheese; they kind o' taste like it.

"Turtles don't generally come ashore until after dark. Every twenty minutes or so one of the hands takes a round, and when he comes to a track easy to see by moonlight or stars up he rushes, and if the turtle is layin' she won't move, and you've got to wait till she gets through; but if she's jest through or about diggin' she'll turn and make tracks to the water in a way as is caution to sinners. The first time I tackled one she got the start on me, and I ran up behind jest in time to catch about a barrel of sand. She threw it with all her four flippers like a Mississippi stern-wheel steamer, fillin' my eyes so I jest sot down and yelled, while she slid off into the water. But a good hand will slip up, and with a grip jest behind the fore flippers send a big one over. This done, the flippers are slit with a knife and made fast by rope yarn, and she's ready to ship and left right there. If it's a big turtle the turner gives a sing out, and a couple o' hands go on the run to give him a lift. I've been one o' these men, and I ain't no babby, a-tryin' to lift a big loggerhead over, and couldn't. She struck my mate over the head with her foreflipper the first time I raised her, and he went down just as if he'd been sent for, and his jaw looked like the gang-plank of a tread-mill—all 'gormed' up. The next lift she took hold o' my foot; and talk about bulldogs! she nigh on to tuck me overboard, the other men beatin' her with scantlins. But, bless ye! she was a-movin' for the water all the time, takin' us right along, and throwin' sand like a windmill. At last, in she got, and the only satisfaction I got was a ride. There was a shoal piece that ran off about two hundred yards, and as she hinged off I grabbed her by the back of the neck, and she towed me to the edge of the channel quicker than I ever went through the water afore.

"Turtles ain't so stupid as people thinks. I've often watched them, as sometimes they come up in front of the camp. First you hear a kind o' sigh—kind o' asthma-like; then in the moonlight you'll see a black head a-lookin' 'round. Up she comes, a little at a time, but afore she leaves the water she makes sure there ain't no one around; then goes for the beach, crawls right up to the bush where the water never reaches and where during the day it's almost red hot. Then she picks out a place and commences to dig with her hind feet, until a hole about three feet deep is dug, and into this the eggs are dropped—sometimes a hundred, more or less. When she's done, she covers it up, and, instead of goin' right back—and there you see the cunnin' o' the brutes—she crawls along the edge of the bush always, and then strikes for the water, perhaps two hundred feet from where she come up; so all ye know when ye find tracks is that the nest is somewhere between 'em, and a green hand is like to make a still hunt for it.

"Sometimes as many as a dozen are turned in a night, and sometimes nary one. They like bright moonlight nights, though. The next morning we git 'em into the dingy and then rig a block and tackle and git 'em aboard the smack and run for Key West. Most skippers that make any business of turtlin' have crawls on the flats on the northwest side of the Key. Crawls? Wall, crawls's a place where turtles can't crawl out. Nothin' but a fenced in place in four or five feet of water, and into this all the turtles is put 'to be kept till called for,' as Captain Kidd said when he buried the pot o' gold. On these crawls, or those of the Conchs, we call when we work up along. The turtles are taken out and stowed on their backs and dashed with water, and live for any time.

"What are the Conchs? Wall, they're a part of the population of Key West, livin' in a part called Conch-town, and supposed to live on conchs. But I never see one eat one, and I reckon nothin' but groupers would tackle 'em. The Conchs have a curious way of catchin' turtles with a peg. Spearin' ye might call it, but the spear is a peg, lookin' jest like about two inches off the end of a three-sided file. That ere is made fast to a long grouper line about as big as our cod line, and made to fit into a long pole. With this rig they scull over the reef with a dingy, and when they see a turtle asleep on the bottom or lying on top, they let him have it. You'd think such a plug would pull out, but it don't; suction keeps it in, and a big loggerhead will pull a boat a couple o' miles afore they git it alongside. Then, agin, it don't hurt the critter; only sticks in the shell, and can be worked right out, which a barbed spear couldn't.

"There's another turtle they git on the reef—the hawksbill; they're fine eatin', but the shell is the most valuable, bein' made into combs and the like. On the South American coast they take the shell off by roastin', and lettin' the critter go to grow another. Did ye ever see a Gallapas turtle? No. Well, there's a terrapin for you. Land turtles four feet long and three feet high that'll tote along a man or three of 'em, just like a horse. I landed on the islands in '61, and brought away a half a dozen of 'em. The whole island is marked with their tracks leadin' from the water up into the cones. They're the biggest and turtles a-livin', but there ain't much call for 'em except for curiosities. The biggest sea turtle to-day is the leather turtle, sometimes weighin' 2,000 pounds. The back is made up of one piece, havin' no scales like the others. They are pretty rare, bein' found only out to sea."

The Gallapagos turtle mentioned by the skipper is from gigantic stock. Several years ago some workmen were making excavations in lower India, when they came on to what was evidently a house; at least such the natives considered it. It was carefully unearthed, and turned out to be the shell of an enormous turtle that lived during the tertiary period. It was fourteen feet long and nine feet high, and competent naturalists expressed the opinion that when alive it must have been twenty-five feet long. It was a land tortoise, and crawled about like our common wood tortoise of to-day, making footprints as large as those of an elephant. In the Western country known as the Bad Lands hundreds of fossil turtles have been found, their interiors filled with solid rock, once the sand or muddy lake or sea bed in which they lived.

On one of the government expeditions a turtle, perhaps thirty feet in length, was found, which, curiously enough, had rudimentary characteristics, showing it to be a missing link, as it were, connecting other forms. It was a forefather of the great leather turtle of to-day. Its length from flipper to flipper was over seventeen feet, making it the largest turtle yet known.

Making Cheese With Berries.

Nature has, it appears, provided an admirable substitute for rennet in the manufacture of cheese, the article being the berry of a plant known to botanists as the Withonio coagulans. The shrub thrives in the Punjab and Trans-Indus territory, and has long been used by the Beloochees and Afghans to curdle milk. But its complete efficacy was not demonstrated until lately, when the berry was officially experimented with at a farm belonging to Sir James Ferguson, the present governor of Bombay. The report published by the government says that a complete success was achieved, a perfect curd being produced, and the cheese turning out excellent in every respect. The method of preparing the puneria—so the berry is called, from the Persian name of cheese—is to put some ounces into a small quantity of cold water, and to allow this to simmer by the side of a fire for twelve hours. At the end of that time about half a pint of the decoction will suffice to curdle fifty-five gallons of milk, the quantity of berries employed being two ounces. With a view to the more extended cultivation of the shrub, an experimental plantation is about to be established at the government botanical gardens at Saharanpore. Perhaps it may be found to have, also, a medicinal value as an astringent. The natives in the Northwest seem to have used it for other purposes besides cheese-making. —*London Globe.*

A Fire Burning Fifty Years.

A friend sends your Jack an account of a fire at a certain place in the State of Pennsylvania which has already burned for more than fifty years, and is likely to continue for years to come. The story goes on to say that, about half a century ago, some men opened a mining "drift" (or passage for an underground road) into a mountain about four miles from Pottsville, and that it was usual, at that time, to build a large fire at the mouth of the drift in midwinter to prevent its being blocked up by snow and ice. One Saturday night in 1835 the fire was left unguarded, but Monday morning disclosed to the miners the result of their folly. The timber of the drift had ignited and the flames had been communicated to the coal in the mine. The mine had to be abandoned, and all efforts to quench the fire, which constantly grew more intense, were soon given up. The underground fire had its own way, and in time turned the mountain into a burning mass. A few years ago, when the flames were nearer the surface than now, the sky was lighted up with a ruddy glare at night, while rain and snow disappeared in clouds of vapor as they fell on the hot, parched surface. People who endeavored to open mines in the same vicinity have been repeatedly driven out by the fire.—*St. Nicholas.*

There's Where He Had Her.

"Two hundred dollars for making a plain dress?" he yelled, as he saw the bill—"I'll never pay it!"

"You have been very stingy with me for the last year," she replied.

"You are extravagant!"

"No more than you are!"

"I'll never pay this bill"

"You must!"

"Never!

"Then I'll pawn my diamonds and pay it myself!"

"Ha!"

"Yes, ha!"

He goes out chuckling. He knows her to be a woman of her word, and he is wondering how she will feel a the pawnbroker politely hands them back, with the observation:

"We never advance money on the paste article!"—*Wall Street News.*

Electric Shocks for Balking Horses.

It is thought that a new cure has been discovered for balking and cribbing horses by the application of electricity. A gentleman of Baltimore, who has a horse subject to balking, placed an electric battery, with an induction coil, in his buggy and ran the wires to the horse's bit and crupper, and as soon as the horse came to a standstill the current was turned on, and after the horse was relieved of this shock, it is said, he proceeded without showing any disposition to balk. The same application was successfully made to a horse who indulged in cribbing, whereof he was soon cured through the unpleasantness of the electric shock. Those who have balking or cribbing horses may give the foregoing a trial.

The Alpine hat will be revived again this summer for wear at the seaside.

A PERSIAN SERENADE.

Hark! as the twilight pale
Tenderly glows,
Hark! how the nightingale
Wakes from repose!
Only when, sparkling high,
Stars fill the darkling sky,
Unto the nightingale
Listens the rose.

Here where the fountain tide
Murmuring flows,
Airs from the mountain side
Fan thy repose.
Eyes of thine glistening,
Look on me, listening;
I am thy nightingale,
Thou art my rose.

Sweeter the strain he weaves,
Fainter it flows
Now, as her balmy leaves
Blushingly close.
Better than minstrelsy,
Lips that meet kissingly
Silence thy nightingale—
Kiss me, my rose!
—*Bayard Taylor (hitherto unpublished).*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A plucky job—Dressing fowls.

The gossip is like a bicycle, in that she is exceedingly liable to run a person down.

Now is the time to lend your skates to your poor neighbor. It will show your generosity.

The New Orleans *Picayune* raises the question whether a goat can be relied upon in court as an evidence in rebuttal.

The most difficult arithmetic that a man has to face is when he tries to reconcile a $20 salary with a $30 wife. —*Puck.*

"Let every man add a good name to his other capital," quoted the forger when he fixed up a ten-thousand-dollar check.—*Drummer.*

Women do not marry for love, or money, or dry goods. They marry in hope that they may have spring house-cleaning to do.—*Courier-Journal.*

Doctors are generous men. Who ever knew of a doctor rushing out to chase away boys who were taking fruit from his trees?—*Somerville Journal.*

To throw a stone at a neighbor's chickens, and have it fly through plate glass windows, entitles a man to the credit of being a crack shot.—*Waterloo Observer.*

We often hear the expression that "the fire has gone out." And it is said that in some of our large places you can actually see the fire escape. —*Marathon Independent.*

"A little too much repose about the mouth for it to be natural," was the remark of a husband to a West End photographer who had taken his wife's photograph.—*Boston Post.*

A little boy astonished his companions the other day by telling them that he had "a spanking team at his house." An excited crowd of boys had walked nearly home with him, when one of them asked: "What d'ye call 'em?" "Pa and ma," was the reply.—*Hawkeye.*

The hair of a girl employed in an Eastern cotton mill was caught in the machinery, torn off her head and ground into bits. But the girl didn't mind it much. She kept right on at her work, simply remarking that it only cost her $4, anyhow. This is one of the advantages of art over nature.

And now the small boy unravels the ancient stocking to secure yarn with which to make a baseball. And when he has the ball made, he cuts the leg off one of his father's boots to make a cover of; and when the parent discovers the liberty taken with his boot, the small boy wishes he had used it as lining for his trousers.—*Puck.*

A "fashion" item says: "The lozenge shape is the most fashionable for pills, which should be coated with silver, and look very inviting." This appears to be a new departure in fashion intelligence, and next it will be in order to describe whether the new shape in porous plasters is octagon or oblong, and if they are trimmed with gimp braid or guipure lace; and we may be told that the most fashionable tints in castor oil are terra cotta and fawn color; and that liver-pads are cut in the form of a heart, with scalloped edges, and lined with ciel blue satin.—*Norristown Herald.*

Shoes of a New Sort.

About 150 prisoners in the Maryland penitentiary are engaged in the manufacture of merino shoes. The merino shoe is made of coarse wool from South America. It is put through the usual processes of cleaning and carding at the penitentiary, and is then steamed, hardened and made into a tough, pliable cloth about twice the thickness of ordinary shoe leather, and in general appearance not unlike the uppers in arctic overshoes. The soles are made in the same way, of the same material, but are harder and heavier. The shoes are not impervious to water, but are intended for use principally in the dry, cold climates of the North. It is stated that, no matter how low the temperature, the feet will never get cold when encased in these shoes. The shoes are shipped principally to the North and Northwest, where they are used in the lumber camps.

Under the Hatband.

Gentlemen should never fail to investigate beneath the sweat bands of their new hats. These bands are stitched in by girls, and it has come to be quite a common thing for them to either write their name and address on the inside of the band, or to write it, sometimes including a little note, upon a slip of paper stitched in. If a girl is of an aspiring nature she honors only the most expensive hats with her name; but oftentimes the name of a don't-care girl may be found in the plainest kind of a felt slouch. It is authoratively stated that several good matches have been cemented upon the basis of a hatband note.—*Waterbury American.*

The signal service station on Pike's Peak, Col., is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is constructed of granite laid in cement, to resist the furious storms.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1883.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-first (31st) volume on January 1st, 1883.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1883.

The Czar Crowned at Last.

The magnificent ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Russian Emperor and Empress began at 7 o'clock, a. m., on Sunday morning last. Large bodies of military lined the streets. The dignitaries of the realm assembled at the Cathedral of the Holy Alliance, within the walls of the Kremlin. At the request of the German Ambassador Gen. Von Schweinitz, the 80 members of the Diplomatic corps assembled at his mansion and proceeded to the Kremlin in superbly equipped coaches.

As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the Palace the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations. Even the women were bonnet-bare, and the enthusiasm was as unaffected as it was spontaneous and hearty.

THE CEREMONIES.

After their Majesties had been seated the Metropolitan of Novgood asked the Emperor in a loud, distinct voice:

"Are you a true believer?"

The Emperor, falling on his knees read in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed of the Greek Church.

The Metropolitan, responding: "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," descended from the dais.

THE CROWN OF RUSSIA.

After reading selections from the Gospel the Metropolitans of Novgorood and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the Imperial mantle of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time:

"Cover and protect thy people as this robe protects and covers thee."

The Emperor responded: "I will, I will, I will, God helping."

The Metropolitan of Novgorod, crossing his hands upon the head of Emperor, then invoked the benediction of Almighty God upon him and his reign and delivered to Alexander III. the crown of Russia, who placed it upon his own head, and assuming the sceptre and orb, took his seat upon the throne. He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them and called the Empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the Emperor and then formally crowned her with her own crown.

ANNOINTING THE EMPEROR.

The Cathedral choir then sang the Te Deum, after which the Emperor ungirt his sword and, accompanied by the Empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the gate of the sanctuary. There the Metropolitan of Novgorod annointed the Emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast and hand, at the same time exclaiming: "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost! May it keep thee ever holy." The Empress was annointed only on the forehead. Both partook of the sacrament and then left the Cathedral, wearing their crowns and mantles, the Emperor also bearing the sceptre and the orb. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel their Majesties returned to the palace, escorted by a procession, which presented even a more splendid sight than that which escorted them to the Cathedral, being now augmented by the gorgeous state carriages of the Imperial family. Banners waved from all points in the Kremlin and the whole route of the procession fairly glowed with bright draperies and hangings. The Emperor re-entered the palace by the celebrated red staircase, whence the laws were anciently promulgated. There he turned and saluted the people, who immediately uncovered their heads, cheering enthusiastically and blessing the Czar.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Czar manifesto was issued, and is a document of very considerable length. Crowds besieged the printing office to obtain copies, the persual of which caused great rejoicing.

The manifesto announces the continuance of the present state of affairs in Russia.

The cost of the coronation is estimated at £2,000,000, which will be covered by an issue of treasury bills.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The coronation of the Czar was celebrated by special service in the churches here to-day and by a parade of the troops. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and the streets are thronged with people. Perfect order prevails.

Programme of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly. 1883.

R. B. Reppard, Esq., Savannah, Ga., President; Dr. T. S. Rubey, Lebanon, Tenn., Secretary; Jas. Bowron, Esq., Nashville, Tenn., Treasurer.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Normal Institute—Prof. J. E. Scobey, Prof. G. W. McGee, Prof. A. D. Wharton, Prof. J. E. Bailey, Miss Florence Acree.

Special Departments—

1. English Language and Literature—A B Stark, LL D, President of Logan Female College, Russellville, Ky.

2. Hebrew and New Testament Greek—I V Foster, Professor of Hebrew, Greek and Biblical Theology, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

3. Natural History and Geology—J D Hinds, Ph.D, Professor of Natural Science and Chemistry, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

4. French and German—Prof H Gluckson, of Berlin University, Columbus, Ga.

5. Elocution—Mrs L C French, Knoxville, Tenn.

6. Writing—Prof Frank Goodman, Nashville Business College, Nashville, Tenn.

7. Vocal Music—S E Bailey, Teacher of Vocal Music in the City Schools of Nashville, Tenn.

8. Instrumental Music—Prof W F Grabau, Nashville, Tenn.

This school will open Monday, July 2, at 3 oclock, p m, and close August 3. The opening address will be delivered by Prof T H Payne, Nashville, Tenn. It is proposed to make the Normal a most practical institute, free to all the teachers in the public and private scheols throughout the States. In addition to the class instruction a course of lectures will be delivered by the best educational talent in both the North and South, on subjects of interest to teachers. A small fee will be charged for the special schools. This becomes necessary, as these teachers are dependent on their schools for their expenses; but this amoant will be small. Those desiring further information about the Normal Institute will address Prof J E Scobey, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Superintendent of that Department. Those desiring further information about any of the Special Departments, will address the Professor of that Department.

MONTEAGLE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Below is given an epitomized outline of programme of excrcises:

Tuesday, July 17, 1883, 8 p m, will be the grand opening—good music, speeches from speakers of the various States, fireworks, &c.

Wednesday and Thursday, July 18, 19, are Temperance Days. This part of the programme is not quite complete, but the following speakers have been engaged: Dr W H Strickland, Greenville, S C; subject, "Temperance from a Moral and Religious Standpoint." Rev Z A Parker, Gadsden, Ala., conducts a temperance conference. Judge N W McConnell, Hartsville, Tenn, "A Judge's Views on the Temperance Question." Rev S A Steel, Memphis, Tenn, "The Curse of the Saloon."

Friday, July 20—Bishop H W Warren, Atlanta, Ga; subject to be selected. Dr C H Wiley, Winston, N C, "The Best Methods of Teaching Bible Classes." Dr J H Vincent, New Haven, Conn, "Every Day School."

Saturday, July 21—Dr J H Vincent, "Old and New Fashions in Sunday School Work." S M Shelton, Esq., Vicksburg, Miss, "The Value of the Bible Class." Recognition of members of "C L S C," by Dr J H Vincent. Prof R V Foster, Lebanon, Tenn, "The Original Languages of the Bible."

Sunday, July 22—Sermon by Dr J H Vincent. R B Reppard, Esq., "Christian Work." "C L S C vesper service," Dr J H Vincent, presiding. Sermon by Dr C B Galloway, editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, Jackson, Miss.

Monday, July 23—Dr C B Galloway, "Post Graduate Education." Judge Henry Craft, Memphis, Tenn, "Co-opertive Christianity." Dr J H Bryson, Huntsville, Ala, "Christianity the Only Race Religion."

Tuesday, July 24—Y M C A Day. This will be a day of great interest to those interested in Y M C A work. Some of the best speakers of the land will be secured.

Wednesday, July 25—Elder A N Gilbert, Mayfield, Ky., "The Relation of the Sunday School to Skepticism." Public reading by Mrs L C French, Knoxville, Tenn. A S S Conference led by Sidney Root, Esq., Alanta, Ga, "The Sunday Schools of the South." Dr G S Roudebush, Brandon, Miss, "The Relation of the Bible to National Education."

Thursday, July 26—Dr Edr Rondthaler, Salem, N C, "Catacombs of Rome." Col A S Colyar, Nashville, Tenn, "Our Industrial Interests." Eld A N Gilbert, Mayfield, Ky, "The Work and the Reward of the Sunday School teacher.

Friday, July 27—Missionary Day.—Rev James Waters, Nashville, Tenn, "Philosophy of Missions." Rev C W Hawley, Nashville, Tenn, "The Reflex Influence of Missions." Dr R A Young, Nashville, Tenn, "Are Foreign Missions Successful?"

Saturday, July 28—Missionary Day—Senator A H Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga, "Missions." Dr W G E Cunnyngham, Nashville, Tenn, "The Sunday School as a Missionary Agency." Mrs Judge McHenry, Nashville, Tenn, conducts a missionary conference. Dr J L Wilson, Baltimore, Md., "Africa."

Sunday, July 29—Sermons morning and evening. At 3 p m "A Layman's Sermon," by Senator A H Colquit. A missionary conference conducted by Dr C H Bell, St Louis, Mo, "Home Missions.

Monday, July 30—Dr O P Fizgerald, editor of *Christian Advocate*, Nashville, Tenn, "The Press as an Educator." 3 p m, Children's hour. Public reading by Mrs L C French. At night an "Exhibition of Oriental Life," by A O Van Lennep, a native of Turkey.

Tuesday, July 31—Dr E T Winkler, Marion, Ala, "The Orator and His Art." Dr T J Dodd, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn, "Antagonisms of Thought." Dr A G Thomas, Atlanta, Ga, "The Sunday School a Social Force and Moral Conservator."

Wednesday and Thursday, August 1, 2—Educational Days. Prof. S Y Caldwell, Superintendent of the City Schools, Nashville, Tenn. Dr J H Carlisle, President Wofford College, Spartanburg, S C, "Education of the Masses Apart from the Schools and Colleges." Dr Hardie Brown, President of the Alabama Normal School, Florence, Ala, "Moral Training in Education." Dr A J Haygood, President Emory College, Oxford, Ga, "Education of the Colored Race."

Friday, August 3—Dr W P Harrison, Nashville, Tenn, "The Pyramid of Egypt." Competitive Normal Examination of Sunday School Teachers. Closing Exercises of the Monteagle School. Dr T F Eaton, Louisville, Ky, "The Women."

Saturday, August 4—Dr W P Harrison, Nashville, Tenn, second lecture on "The Pyramid of Egypt." Children's Normal Competitive Examination.

Sunday, August 5—Divine services as upon other Sundays.

Monday, August 6, 9 a m, farewell meeting will be held.

The above is not a full outline of the programme. This will be published in a few days in newspaper form, giving all the speakers, their hours, and subjects in full.

The hour of 9 o'clock a m, each day, Sunday excepted, will be given to Sunday School normal work. This will be in the hands of the most competent men.

The same hour, but at a different place, a children's meeting will be conducted by the best persons to be found in this line of work.

Mr A O Van Lennep, a native of Turkey, will be present during the entire Assembly, July 17 to August 6, with his wonderful "Oriental and Biblical Museum." This Museum has drawn large crowds at Chautauqua and other Sunday School Assemblies. In addition to this Mr Van Lennep will give a number of lectures and exhibitions of Oriental life.

Prof R M McIntosh, Oxford, Ga, will have charge of the Assembly music, and will give a number of musicel concerts during the Assembly. If he can have the co-operation of the musicians of the country, both vocal and instrumental, he will make this one of the most attractive features of our Monteagle programme.

Special effort will be made to entertain the children and young people. To do this there will be lawn tennis and croquet grounds, children's hours, evenings of fire-works, etc. etc.

THE PLACE.

Monteagle is in Grundy county, Tenn, on the top of Cumberland Mountain, over 2,000 feet above the sea level, immediately on the line of railroad owned and operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company. This road connects with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, 87 miles from Nashville and 64 miles from Chattanooga, at Cowan, Monteagle being only 15 miles distant. The mountain air is delightful. The rate of fare over the Louisville and Nashville Railway, with its entire system, will be 1½ cents per mile each way. Efforts will be made to get other roads to give the same rates. Board in the hotel and at private boarding houses at very reasonable rates. The Assembly will have a number of first-class tents, which they will rent at very reasonable rates. These tents have been made to order, and they are good. Those who rent these tents can provide their own meals or eat at a restaurant on the grounds. Tents can be rented with or without furniture. Those expecting to live in tents should make their arrangements before leaving home to avoid any confusion after getting there. Let all such address the "Monteagle Sunday School Assembly," Monteagle, Tenn. Those desiring further information about the Monteagle programme, should address Rev J H Warren, Murfreesboro, Tenn, Chairman Ex. Committee.

N. B. Since this enterprise is for the public good, and for the pecuniary interest of no one, we ask the Press throughout the land to copy in full. Many have agreed to do so and we hope all will.

North Carolina's Coal Fields.

North Carolina Agricultural Bulletin.

The coal fields of Chatham and Moore, and those of Rockingham and Stokes, are regarded by scientists as future resources of great wealth to the State. Much has been written about them. The outcrops of the former were traced by Dr. Emmons for thirty miles, and from indications he judged it extended ten miles more. One of the seams is six and a half feet thick. The area, as calculated by Dr. Emmons, is 300 square miles. The lighting and heating power of this coal has been tested and found equal to that of the best in the market. Seams of coal have been found in Rockingham and Stokes three and four feet thick. Prof. Kerr says the outcrops show that the coal is continuous through the whole length of the belt in this State, which is above thirty miles. All the coal of the Southern States is distinctly bituminous; these latter are semi-bituminous—the nearest approach to anthracite that is to be found south of Pennsylvania. We know almost nothing of our coal fields except what is shown by the outcrops, and when we compare these surface indications with the fact stated by Page in his Economic Geology, that the average thickness of seams which are worked in Great Britain is from six to nine feet, we have every reason to put a very high estimate upon our own coal resources—to conclude that they would suffice for the support of manufacturers of national importance. Yet what these resources actually are, we are profoundly ignorant. * * * The process of boring in Prof. Olmsted's day was slow and costly. Modern inventive genius is in no art more conspicuous than in this. The Beaumont Diamond Drill may be regarded as having reduced to a minimum both time and cost in boring operations. It enables us to form a perfectly accurate judgment of the successive strata through which it passes; since it brings up a "core," as is styled of each. In no way could a few thousand dollars be so beneficially employed by the board as in this work carried on under the superintendence of the Geologist. It cannot be doubted that if the existence of coal in what is called workable quantities shall be demonstrated, the discovery would be followed by a great influx of capital and population—that our State would speedily become the seat of great iron and other industries.

—The result of the election in Virginia last Thursday is accepted outside the State in its true meaning as a crushing defeat of Mahoneism. Speaking of the result the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The election in Virginia, which took place Thursday in all the counties and several of the cities, indicate as will be seen from a summary of special dispatches to the *Sun*, that the Mahone tidal wave reached its height in November last, and is now receding. A number of counties heretofore strongly readjuster have once more wheeled into the democratic column, whilst in but one or two of his strongholds has Mahone been able to maintain his former majorities. In one of the former readjuster strongholds, Rockbridge county, the readjusters have received a death blow in the defeat of the readjuster State Treasurer Reveley, who was a candidate for county treasurer. All the indications point to a democratic triumph in Virginia at the coming November election, should wise counsels prevail in the democratic State convention, which meets at Lynchburg on the 25th of July next.

THE TESTS OF 40 YEARS

PROVE BEYOND DOUBT

THAT

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

IS

THE GREAT HEALTH KEEPER
THE RELIEVER OF DISTRESS
THE COMFORTER FOR PAIN

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE AND A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY, WHICH SHOULD ALWAYS BE AT HAND.

EVERY DRUGGIST KEEPS

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

NOTICE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Of the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, N. C., May 1, 1883.

1882—May 1.

To cash in Treasury	$101.83	
" Tax levy for 1882	2,567.32	
" Taxes of 1881 collected,	25.15	
" Fines collected	45.25	
S. F. Academy	50.00	—2,789.55
CREDITS.		
By street expenses for year,	999.29	
" Work on mill lane	91.50	
" Police services, 13 mos.	542.69	
" New st. lamps, posts, &c.	195.67	
" Oil, chimneys, glass, &c.	216.96	
" Rent of hall, 2 years	60.00	
" Officers salaries, printing, &c.	291.23	
" Error in listing, over and under age, Fire Co., &c.	161.82	
" Taxes now due	138.40	
" Cash in Treasury	92.29	—2,789.55
LIABILITIES.		
T. Vogler, old note,	600.00	

We, the Committee appointed by the Mayor, have examined the accounts and vouchers of L. N. Clinard, as set forth above and find them correct,

Signed, C. S. HAUSER, } Auditing
C. H. FOGLE, } Com.

North Carolina | In the Superior Court
WILKES COUNTY. | Before I S Cal, Clerk.

John O. Rousseau Adm'r of B. F. Petty, dec. Pit'f. *Against* The Heirs at Law of B. F. Petty, Dec. def'ts. } Petition to sell Land for Assets.

To Quincy Shuford and wife Julia A., Henry Shuford and wife Laura, James Porter and wife Joanna, Felix B. Petty Millard Petty, McKamie Petty and the Heirs at law of Wm. B. Petty, dec., (names unknown.) Defendants named in the above entitled action: You are hereby notified that a motion has been made by the Plaintiff in said case asking for the confirmation of his report of sale filed in this case of the lands sold by him, as the Administrator of B. F. Petty, dec. and that you are required to appear before me at my office in Wilkesboro, N. C., within twenty days after the expiration of this publication (for four successive weeks,) when and where said motion will be heard, and that you may appear if you should see proper.

Given under my hand and official seal of office at Wilkesboro, N. C., on this the 26th day of March, A. D. 1883.

John S. Cranor, Attorney for Plantiff.
I. S. CALL,
Clerk Superior Court.

THOSE WISHING

Tomb Stones

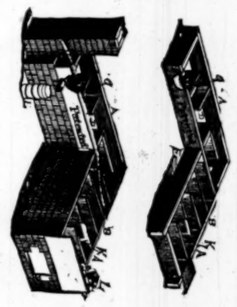
will please bring in their orders at once. I have a new brick shop and am prepared to fill orders promptly.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.

IMPROVED EVAPORATOR.

ISAAC N. NULL, PATENTEE.

Patented January 2, 1883. No 269,877.



Pan. Pan mounted on Furnace.

CLAIM.—The herein described improved evaporating pan, consisting of the L shaped pan A, having partition D provided with a gate E, and transverse plates, G, extending alternately from each side wall towards the other, in both compartments of pan, for the purpose of retarding the flow of syrup, in combination with the strainer I, secured to plate J, having flange K, whereby it may be secured detachably upon any one of the plates G, at any desired point in either compartment of the pan as above set forth in the cuts.

By this construction, a man standing at the angle, can easily reach and skim the syrup at either end of the pan, which by the common practice of making the pans rectangular is not readily practicable. By my improved construction I am thus enabled to dispense with the labor of one man where two are required at those of ordinary construction.

The undersigned is the sole owner of the above patent for the United States of America, and is prepared to sell pans, County or State rights to suit purchasers.

Also prepared to furnish Mills.

HENRY N. NULL,
P. O., Winston, N. C.

Salem Cotton Gin.

SEED COTTON WILL NOW BE RECEIVED AT THE

Gin-House on Shallowford St.,

and the Gin will begin work on or before,

Monday, November 20th, 1882.

Cotton will be ginned on shares, or for cash; and we will buy the seed cotton, or the lint after ginning.

Our facilities for good, speedy work are admirable; our terms reasonable, and sqaure dealings guaranteed.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

Salem N. C., Nov. 13, 1882.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages falls to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Salem

Printing

Office.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Job Printing

NEATLY DONE AT

Reasonable Rates.

PUBLISH

People's Press,

$1.50 A YEAR.

Farmer's and Planter's

ALMANAC.

GUIDE BOOK OF

N. W. N. C.

Price 25 cents.

WRITE FOR

PRICES

OF

JOB WORK.

Interesting Decisions.

The State Treasurer has made the following interesting decision:

RALEIGH, May 19, 1883.

F. J. FLOYD, ESQ.,

Sheriff of Robeson county:

"Medicated Bitters" I construe to mean the patent medicines of that character and also any bitters composed of alcoholic liquors and other ingredients prepared by the druggists selling them.

In territories where the sale of liquors is prohibited, liquors cannot be sold in any quantity, or under any one of the classes mentioned in sec. 34, sched. B., of the revenue law.

The following decision is also of special interest:

Hon. John W. Ellis, Whiteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Your view of section 34, schedule B, of the revenue act of 1883 conforms to my opinion. The section constitutes four classes of liquor dealers and four different licenses (a new provision of our law, inserted at the instance of representative liquor dealers).

The first class, by paying $20 per quarter, can sell in quantities less than a quart, and the dealers of this class must be confined to this limit, and not infringe upon the privilege of the second class.

The second class pays $12.50 per quarter, and is restricted to selling in quantities of one quart and less than five gallons, and under no circumstances can these limits be exceeded by selling in any other quantity.

The third or wholesale class pays $50 per quarter and can sell in quantities of five gallons or more and not under that measure.

The fourth class pays $5 per quarter, and can under the license sell malt liquors exclusively in any quantity.

A dealer may, however, be licensed to sell in one or more of the above classes if he chooses to do so by paying the tax required in each.

GENERAL NEWS.

GATHERED FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

—Peaches are shipped from Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

—Cocoanut trees to the number of 100,000 are being planted in Dade county, Florida.

—No powder in large quantities is kept within the corporate limits of Norfolk, Va.

—The Jefferson Monument at Monticello will be unveiled on the 4th of July.

—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Catlettsburg, Ky., last Monday night, shaking the buildings in the town.

—A package containing two drafts, one of $1,000 and another of $2,000, and a five dollar gold piece, belonging to a lady in Beauregard, Mississippi, was found 110 miles from that place, blown there by the cyclone.

—Mrs. R. D. Ridley, a daughter of the late Senator Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, was out riding, last Friday, in Atlanta, when her horse ran away. She jumped from the buggy and received injuries which resulted in her death last Monday.

—J. M. Wilhelm, of Wid Wood, Florida, has already shipped this season over 1,000 head of cabbage, a large number of crates of beans, several hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, and the product of two acres of tomatoes.

—The Musical Convention of Virginia and North Carolina, which is to be held in Petersburg, on the 29th of the present month, will be opened with a grand concert at the Academy of music, on the evening of the 28th.

—Tennessee towns have a building boom. In Knoxville, more houses will be built this summer than usual. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of buildings have been erected in Morristown, Tennessee, in the last twelve months.

—During the season, Washington county, Arkansas, will ship 5,000 barrels apple cider, 5,000 barrels green apples, 1,500,000 pounds evaporated apples, 200,000 pounds evaporated peaches, 100,000 pounds dried peaches, 100,000 pounds fruit butter, 20,000 pounds fruit jellies, 20,000 pounds fruit preserves and 20,000 pounds fruit jams.

—Before the civil war the exports of pecan nuts from Indianola, Texas, were reported at $100,000; now it is estimated that the amount annually gathered exceeds $2,000,000 in value. No care, however, has been taken of the trees; in fact, in many localities trees fifty to one hundred years old have been cut down to secure the nuts. Mexicans and negroes are the most numerous pecan gatherers.

—The first indictment under the new law of Tennessee, punishing wife-beaters by whipping, was made in Nashville, on the 12th inst. Nine persons, seven convicted of larceny and two of receiving stolen goods, were whipped at New Castle, Delaware, on the same day. Two of the culprits were white.

—A fire in Raleigh on Sunday night last, burnt half a block of wooden buildings, among them being a stable and 12 horses, valuable carriages, etc. The loss is about $10,000; insured for about one-third. 12 buildings in all were destroyed.

—The Railroad authorities started their fast fruit trains last week. The time was to be 35 miles per hour. The first or trial train, came to grief on a trestle between Danville and Richmond The fast train will have to "slow up" on the trestles in future and make up lost time on solid ground.

—The largest and most complete assortment of

ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOES

ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*) CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1883.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

Fourth Street, WINSTON, N. C.

IN making this announcement we are pleased to say that our business has grown far beyond our most sanguine expectations and in purchasing our regular

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

which we are now opening, we have endeavored to buy such goods as will meet

THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS,

We long ago recognized the fact that business does not go by favor but that people will trade where they can get the

MOST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

We are in position to give our customers as many or more goods for the same money than any house in the State. Why:

1st. We have had seventeen years' experience in the mercantile business and know what to buy to best advantage and when to buy.

2nd. We have sufficient capital to enable us to do our business to best advantage.

3rd. We have the most commodious, best arranged store house and most convenient facilities for doing business of any house here.

4th. We know the best is the cheapest, and employ the best Salesmen that can be had.

5th. We do business at a less per cent. of cost on actual sales each succeeding year.

We ask your consideration of the above facts and examination of our Stock which is partly composed of

150 Bags of Coffee.
40 Barrels of Sugar.
65 Barrels Syrup and Molasses.
25 Boxes of Meat.
5 Tierces of Lard.
10 Barrels of Coal Oil.
3 Barrels Lindseed Oil
2000 lbs. Lewis' White Lead.
300 Sacks of Salt.
10 Rolls Sole Leather.
125 Kegs of Nails.
25 " Horse and Mule Shoes.
30 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.
50 doz. Handled Hoes
50 doz. Shovels, Forks and Spades.
20 dozen Grass and Grain Blades.
5 doz. Grain Cradles.
1500 Bulltongues and Shovels.

Specialties in large quantities at factory prices.

F. H. Fries' Jeans, Cottonades, Sheeting and Bunch Cotton.

35 Bales Bellmont Plaids.

Eagle and Phenix Jeans, Cottonades, Ticks, Hickory Shirting, Gingham, Sewing Cotton, &c.

T. Miles' Sons Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes.

Bay State Shoes and Boots.

James A. Leach's Thomasville Shoes.

J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton.

Home Spool Cotton

"Excelsior" Cook Stoves, the best made.

The ladies will find a complete line of DressGoods and Trimmings and all the Novelties of the season in our Retail Store and are cordially invited to call and examine our stock and prices before making their purchases. Our stock in this line is unsurpassed and prices not equalled.

We don't buy by sample, all of our goods in this department are selected in New York and other Northern cities by one of the firm. This way we get later styles and make better selections than merchants who depend on buying from "drummers" can possibly get.

15 Cases Prints.
10 Cases of Cottonades and Jeans.
10 Cases and Bales Bleached and fine brown Domestics.
5 Cases Worsted and Dress Goods.
4 Cases Pequet and Lawn.
20 Cases Notions.
150 Cases Boots and Shoes.
35 Cases Hats.
2 Cases Cassimere.
200 Suits of Clothing.
2 Cases Shirts.
2 Cases Umbrellas and Parasols.
3 Cases School Books, Stationary and Blank Books.
10 Cases Clocks.

Full stock of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Cotton and Jute Rope, Buckets Tubs, Kegs, &c.

25 Cases Tinware, Hollowware, Shot, Lead, &c.

5,000 Bags Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure for the tobacco crop and we will have 10,000 Bags of the Celebrated Star Brand Wheat Manure for the wheat crop this fall. We invite everybody to come and see us.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Winston, N. C., May 1st, 1883.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO.

The Oldest Fertilizer on the Market.

AND OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION.

FOR RAISING FINE YELLOW TOBACCO IS UNEXCELLED.

Tobacco raised by this Fertilizer is noticeable for the following qualities:

—RAPID GROWTH, GOOD SIZE, WAXY LEAF.—

PRICE, THIS SEASON, $4.50 CASH; $5.00 ON TIME.

We refer you to the following farmers, who have used it:

JAS. REED, of Reed's P. O., Forsyth.
Rev. S. F. CONRAD, Lewisville, "
JONATHAN FLYNN, Pine Hall, Stokes.
JNO. MASTEN Esq., Winston.
ALEX. BAKER, Germanton, N. C.
T. J. CLARK, Nettle Ridge, Patrick Co. Va.
J. H. VANHOY, Sedge Garden, Forsyth.
Rev. J. H. CAUDLE, Quaker Gap, Stokes.
JOEL F. HILL, Wilson's Store, Stokes.
P. S. LYNCH, Westfield, N. C.
WM. WHITE, Pilot Mountain, N. C.
J. W. DALTON, Patrick C. H., Va.

and hundreds of other good men throughout the Tobacco Belt.

REED BROS.,
Near Depot, WINSTON, N. C.,
Dealers in General Merchandise.

April 5, 1883.—14-2m.

THEY CAN'T DO IT!
DO WHAT?
SELL GOODS AS CHEAP AS

RYTTENBERG BROTHERS.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS,

AND CARRY A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

ONE PRICE! ONE PRICE!!

A nice line of SILKS, SURAHS, OTTOMANS, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, BUNTINGS, CHECKS, NUN'S VEILINGS, &c., in all the new shades.

OUR STOCK OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c., comprises all the latest styles and patterns, and is CONSTANTLY BEING INCREASED.

IN OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT, WILL BE FOUND A FULL LINE OF LINEN, LAWNS, MULLS, DOTTED SWISS, NAINSOOKS, &c.

ELEGANT DESIGNS IN FAN AND PARASOLS.

HANDSOME EMBROIDERED DRESSES, something new. A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF WHITE DRESSES IN PATTERNS, with TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

THE NICEST LINE OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

ever brought to this market.

We also carry a full line of CARPETS, PLAIN AND FANCY MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

A splendid assortment of Opera Slippers, Windsor and Vassar Ties.

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods, and you will find that there is no longer any necessity for your sending off for goods. SAMPLES sent on application. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

RYTTENBERG BROTHERS,
NEW STORE, BITTING'S BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET,
WINSTON, N. C.

May 3, 1883.—3m-18.

WACHOVIA MILLS, SALEM, N. C., MAY 17, 1883.

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER OUR FARMER FRIENDS,

The OSBORNE MOWER, OSBORNE COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER, OSBORNE REAPER, OSBORNE TWINE BINDER, GREENCASTLE WHEAT DRILLS, CHIEFTAIN HAY RAKES, THOMAS HARROWS, STRAW CUTTERS, AVERY PLOWS, &c. &c.

We are prepared to order, for those who prefer them, the celebrated **HAGERSTOWN DRILLS**; also **BARBED WIRE** for fencing, of any style or quality. We offer all goods at reasonable prices, and are more than willing to have every machine thoroughly tried before payment is made. ☞ **CASH** always paid for WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, PEAS, &c. During this summer our **WACHOVIA MILLS** will be thoroughly repaired and improved, and we are gratified to say to our friends that by July 1st we will be prepared to do better **CUSTOM** and **MERCHANT** work than ever before.

In a short time we will have ready for distribution the **PREMIUM LIST** of the **FORSYTH COUNTY WHEAT AND CATTLE FAIR.** The list has been enlarged since last season, and in addition to Forsyth, includes neighboring counties, and the State at large. We will be pleased to send lists to any one sending us his address.

Respectfully, **F. & H. FRIES.**

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

—James A. Gray, Esq., has been re elected Secretary and Treasurer of Board of Commissioners of Winston.

—G. F. Hege, of Broadbay township, has a sow that had two litters of pigs in four months and fifteen days.

☞ The BEST VINEGAR, at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The Mount Airy White Sulphur Springs will be open on the 10th of June, under the care of Rufus Roberts, Esq.

—Mrs. E. A. Vogler and daughter, Miss Minnie, have returned from their visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Carter, in Madison.

—Internal Revenue collections in the Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, May 26, 1883, $16,041.90.

—Dr. Watkins has workmen engaged in tearing away his residence, on Main street, to make room for a new and handsome building.

—Rev. Mr. Gerhard, of the German Reformed Church, of Lancaster, Pa., called to see us, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Long.

—Mrs. S. F. Ewald and children, of Wytheville, Va., have been on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Reich, of this vicinity.

—Mrs. L. W. Springs, Mrs. Chalmers Gilem and Miss Laura Lemly, of this place, attended the Episcopal Convention at Charlotte, last week.

☞ The BEST CANVASSED HAMS, at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The closing exercises of Fork Academy, Davie county, were entirely satisfactory, and the prospects for a larger school than usual were never more promising.

—Gen. J. F. Poindexter attended Superior Court last week as a witness in the Dalton Case. Gen. Poindexter is one of the oldest lawyers in this section, and enjoys good health in his mature age.

—A larger number of dwelling houses than usual have been built in Salem this season. We are pleased to note this steady improvement in our good old town. Several buildings are being repaired, new fencing put up, and other improvements are in contemplation.

—John Masten, Esq., John D. Tavis and N. S. Cook, Real Estate Assessors, for Winston township, will be at the Court-house until June 9th, for the purpose of assessing all the lands and Real Estates in Winston township.

☞ All flavors JELLIES, PEACH and APPLE BUTTER, at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The Assessors of Broadbay township, Chas. Rothrock, Esq., A. J. Snider and P. E. Light, will meet at Mrs. Sarah Clinard's for the purpose of assessing the real estate in Broadbay township, on Friday and Saturday, June 1st and 2nd.

—L. W. Springs, after an absence of several months on a business tour South, returned on Monday night, and is with his family at Salem Hotel. He is looking well, and believes that he has gained some in weight from dieting on tomatoes, snap beans, etc., while in Florida.

Oak Ridge.—We learn that a large number of persons were present at Commencement of Oak Ridge Institute, on Tuesday. Everything passed off pleasantly, much to the gratification of all interested. Oak Ridge has established a good reputation, as a first class institution of learning. The Salem Band furnished the music. Dr. Rondthaler delivered a short address. Mr. Oldham, of the *Sentinel*, presented the medals.

☞ The BEST TEA, at C. R. WELFARE'S.

Tax Listing.—N. S. Cook, Esq., will attend at Cool Spring School-house on Tuesday, June 12th; at Butner's Hotel on Wednesday, June 13th, and at Town Hall, Salem on Thursday and Friday, June 14th and 15th for the purpose of listing the taxes in Winston township. Also in Wnston at the Court-house until June 30th inclusive. All tax payers failing to return their lists to Mr. Cook within 20 days after the 2nd Monday of June will subject themselves to the pains and penalties of the law.

—Chas. Rothrock, Esq., will attend at Hopewell School-house on June 12th, Lauder's School-house June 13th, Waughtown, at Mrs. J. P. Nissen's June 14th, C. F. Nissen's June 15th and at Mrs. Sarah Clinard's June 16th, for the purpose of listing taxes for Broadbay township. Non-listing within 20 days after 2nd Monday of June, subjects the taxpayer to penalty of the law.

—P. A. Cox, Esq., Tax Lister for Middle Fork township, will attend at Shady Mount on Wednesday, June 27th; at Cross School-house on Thursday, June 28th; at Morris' School-house on Friday, June 29th; at Walker's School-house on Saturday, June 30th, for the purpose of listing all taxable property in the township. Failure to list within 20 days after the 2nd Monday in June, subjects delinquents to penalty of law.

MACHINE-MADE AND OTHERWISE.

BY DAVY DOODLE.

Mary's Dude.

Mary had a little dude,
His clothes were nice and new,
And everywhere that Mary went,
Her little dude went too,

He went with her to church one night,
And sat beside her in a pew;
It made the other girls laugh outright
To see Mary in such a stew.

The preacher said it would not do,
For the girls to act so rude;
But then the preacher, he laughed too,
When he saw Mary's little dude.

—A bad sign for a young man—An ice cream sign, when he has a girl out on a promenade and his finances are low.

—Those diminutive luxuries, spring chickens, are not very plentiful this season, and the few that are able to survive during the journey to town, bring good prices.

A new law of Tennessee punishes wife-beaters by whipping them. It is a very good law, but it leaves the poor benedicts to be yanked around by the hair of the head, as usual.

—Green apples are now large enough for making tarts, and new Irish potatoes are indulged in by some. A man who was inquiring for a physician, Monday morning, informed us that he could boast of having green apple pie and new potatoes for his dinner, on Sunday.

—Among the foreigners, now in this place, are Three Spaniards. They are mild, clever fellows, and have taking a position in Shore & Co's store, where they can be found, always ready to furnish smokers with a good puff. Go and make their acquaintance. A dime and half will introduce you to all three.

—A five and a half pound German carp was caught in the stream just below the Salem mill, by John Chadwick, on last Saturday night. Since then, numerous fishermen have been angling in that locality for another, but at the latest accounts a two and a half ounce minnow is the largest fish that has been taken.

—A dog while walking across a field, the other night, in which a number of worthless sheep were grazing, was attacked by an old ram and butted to death. Notwithstanding that the dogs are to be protected, it seems that some people will persist in *trying* to raise sheep, which are only good for their wool and for food while the dogs are good for—nothing.

—A certain man was visited by a person who was soliciting contributions, and asked to give 25 cents. The man applied to for the quarter, pretended that he was deaf and asked the person to speak louder. "I want you to give 50 cents," yelled the fellow, in a key that penetrated the man's brain, ran down his spinal column and came out at his toes. The man drew a half dollar from his pocket, handed it to the solicitor of contributions, and then turning to a bystander, said: "I just lost 25 cents by not hearing him when he asked first."

—The other day an old German told us about his experience with the bugs that were playing havoc with his cabbage and other plants. He said that after trying all kinds of insect powders, etc., in vain, he thought he would try boiling hot water on them, but that he said, only warmed them up and sharpened their appetites. Failing in that, he next boiled some lye and gave them a hot bath of that, but they only seemed to enjoy the hot lye.

"But mind vat I dells you, mine vrent," said the old fellow, with a broad grin, "ven I put apout von gallons of soft soap and apout a peck of salt mit der lye and heat it red hot, den I dinks I play der tuyfel mit dose pugs."

"Did that killed them?" we asked.

"Py shiminy, no, vy mine vrent, dose pugs yoost stand up on der pehint legs and look at me, mit a smile, and seemed to say, 'come again old fellow, mit yer patent shower bath, it is yoost vat ve likes.'"

"Didn't try anything else did you?" we asked.

"Nay, but I vill dry von more exberiment, und if dot don't kill dose pugs, den I give up."

"What will you try next?" we asked.

"Vy I vill gets a fellow vat go rount trying to sell pooks, to go talk to dose pugs, und if dot don't kill dem den I dinks dey never die."

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PENCILINGS BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

FORSYTH AND DAVIDSON COUNTIES.

—People have been making hay this week and last week. All say the crop is light, but generally of excellent quality.

—Farmers are having considerable difficulty in getting a stand of corn. Ground is hard and dry, hardly sufficient moisture to cause it to swell, and what does come up the bud worms prey upon until much of it dies.

—The Catawba (Newton) High School closed about a week ago, and Alex. Delap, J. M. Nifong and David Rothrock, who were in attendance from this part of Davidson, are now at home.

—Mowing machines are becoming common in our neighborhood. Lewis Wilson, Franklin Stewart and Alfred Smith have each bought a machine. While all prefer having meadows mowed with scythes, hands are so hard to get that it becomes necessary to use machinery.

—A few persons in Davidson county have been making sassafras oil this spring, but the price paid for it is not enough to cause them to manufacture it very extensively.

—One man told us that he can use his flock of geese to good advantage by turning them into his cotton patch, and letting them pick out the grass, thus saving him of some hoeing. We always thought they carefully took up all cultivated vegetation first, leaving the grass to claim their attention afterwards.

—People are not sowing as many peas this season as they did last. They make good fertilizers, also an excellent forage for cattle.

—There will not be as much sugar cane planted in the lower part of Forsyth and Davidson this year as common. People are of opinion that it does not pay well to raise it. It is very exhaustive to land, and where it must be hauled several miles to the mill and pay from one-third to two-fifths for making it into molasses, there is not much money in it; but if people were to raise enough of it to justify them in getting a mill and make their own molasses there is no doubt but what money could be made out of the cane.

—Salem and Winston have grown to such an extent that a market is already established for any surplus that the farmers have. Large profits might be made if people were to raise vegetables more extensively for sale. We know of some small farmers who turn their attention to this industry, and make more clear money than many large farmers who raise grain for sale.

—While a few have been successful in raising potato slips, it is a general complaint that the sweet potatoes which were bedded out for this purpose have rotted.

—Pastures are so dry that clover patches answer good purposes just now to feed cattle on.

—There is a good opening in our (Davidson) neighborhood for some one to engage in the brick making business. Brick are always in demand at a fair price, and since John A. Jones has moved away no one has been supplying the demand. Mr. Jones used to burn one or two large kilns every year and found ready sale for the brick.

—Some say they have learned a cure for cholera in chickens.—Give them kerosene oil. We believe if those which take it first, were kept separate from the others it might sometimes be stopped.

—Work horses continue to sell down South. Charlie Yokely, who started with a drove about six weeks ago, sold all of them, besides a number of others which he has bought of drovers during the time he has been South. He is now at home.

—Milch cattle are in demand now, and we frequently hear of persons to receive twenty-five dollars for an ordinary cow.

—Those who have tried their luck, say that fish are scarcer in the creeks this spring than they have been for several years. Perhaps if the sand is stopped from running into the creeks, fish will become more plentiful.

—The Sheriff of Davidson county is not quite as indulgent on tax payers as he has previously been. We notice one of his deputies out already, calling on those who have nat paid their tax for the year 1882.

—Those who have been waiting for the ground to become soaked in order to set out cabbage plants, potato slips and tobacco plants will be rather late. We have had no experience with tobacco plants, but have planted cabbage and potato slips in dry weather by pouring about half pint of water in with each plant late in the evening, and then covering the ground around them with dry dirt next morning. They grow and do well by such treatment.

—Seeing that the Irish potato crop will be a partial failure, some farmers are preparing to plant potatoes in June. The regular harvest potatoes are so scarce that they can hardly be found for seed. Some who have tried it, say that the common potato answers the purpose nearly as well.

—Mr. Leonard is making up a singing school at Pleasant Retreat,

—J. M. Nifong is making up a subscription school at Chestnut Grove. There are a number of children in the neighborhood that ought to be going to school, and we believe that Mr. Nifong will faithfully discharge the duties devolving on a teacher.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Going down street this evening, I met my old friend, Mr. Eli Rominger and a Mr. Cook, from Clemmonsville. They are out with a patent Evaporator, and for my satisfaction, Eli went over the speech and showed off the machine, and considering that this was the first day's practice, he did wonderful. But all joking aside, I would not be surprised if that does not turn out to be a good thing. They showed some dried cherries which were certainly very fine. Another friend, just back from the South, gave me some ripe peaches, and says he saw plenty of ripe melons in Augusta, Georgia.

On last Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th, Kernersville High School closed the Spring Session. It is a kind of family concern, Professor Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay and their son; and altogether they are nice people, and so far have given general satisfaction. The pupils acquitted themselves creditably all round. The address by Mr. Staples was fine, and Mr. F. Caldwell being called out said some good things in his genial off hand way, greatly adding, to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Perhaps I should have mentioned before, that we have a new mercantile firm here, the Hasten Brothers. They occupy the Kerner stand, as Mr. Israel Kerner is giving all his time and attention to his hotel, and he says his only trouble is he wants more room. Mr. Kerner is a born landlord, and if his guests do not go away pleased it will not be his fault.

The new firm, Kerner & Greenfield, tobacco manufacturers, have purchased a lot between Dr. E. and N. M. Kerner's, to build a factory on it; they have turned part of it into a brick yard, and are using the clay where they are digging out the basement for the house to make the brick for the walls; not a bad idea, as it will save the hauling.

The County Commissioners have granted Mr. Carter, living near the depot, right in the edge of our incorporation, license to sell liquor from three gallons up, and it is said the first week after he opened he sold to the amount of ninety dollars, and no doubt it will greatly improve the morals of our people, judging from some of the indications already apparent, and we ought to be very thankful to the Commissioners for their favor.

Next Sunday there will be a Sunday School Anniversary at New Philadelphia, and I acknowledge an invitation to be present, and hope to be there.

On the 4th Sunday in June, the funerals of Elder L. I. Bodenhammer's two daughters will be preached at Saint's Delight, by a Primitive Baptist minister from the Eastern part of the State; and the day before, Saturday, he will preach in Kernersville.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., May 28, 1883.

☞ Horford's self-raising BREAD PREPARATION, at C. R. WELFARE'S.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, on the 24th inst., by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. Frederick H. Morris to Miss Alice E. Vance.

DIED.

In the Friedland neighborhood, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Maria Margaret Reed, aged 80 years and 8 days.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 05 to 1 15
Corn, per bushel,	00 to 65
Oats, " "	45 to 50
Rye, "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per 1 undred,	2 50 to 2 75
Peas, (col'd.) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 65
Peas, (white,) " "	90 00 to 0 0
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	90 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	8 00 to 9 00
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	12 to 00
Butter, per pound,	20 to 25
Tallow, " "	6 to 08
Beeswax, " "	00 to 30
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	50 to 60
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 30
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 00
Chickens, per dozen,	2 00 to 3 00
Hay, per hundred,	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	3 00 to 4 50
" Good	7 00 to 9 00
" Bright	5 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 50 to 9 00
" Fine	10 00 to 12 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 50
" Good	7 00 to 8 00
" Fine	8 00 to 10 00
Wrappers Common	10 00 to 12 00
" Good	20 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 45 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Sophia A. deSchweinitz and the estate of Emil A. deSchweinitz, *de bonis non* with the will annexed, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estates, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estates will present them for payment before June 1st, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. W. FRIES, Adm'r.

Salem, N. C., May 26, 1883.—22-6w.

Forsyth County—In Superior Court.

Elizabeth James
against
The heirs of Emanuel Perrel, Philip Perrel, Mary Phillips, Jackson Perrel and Martha Perrel — Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Philip Perrel and others, the defendants above named (if they be found within your county) to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County within twenty days after this service on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said court this the 29th day of May 1883.

C. S. HAUSER.

Clerk Superior Court of Forsyth County.

In the above named case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Philip Perrel, Mary Phillips, Jackson Perrel and Martha Perrel are now non-residents of this state, it is ordered that the above names be published for 6 weeks in the *People's Press*, a paper published in Salem, Forsyth County, notifying said defendants to appear and answer the complaint in said action.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

R. B. Kerner, Plaintiff's Attorney.

North Carolina } In the Superior Court
Wilkes County. }
Charles R Carlton and others
Against
John P. Carlton.

Notice to File Exceptions to Report:

The defendant John P. Carlton, will take notice, that the report of the commissioner heretofore appointed to sell the lands described in Plaintiff's complaint (known as the Holt land) has been filed in this office, and that he is required to file exceptions thereto within thirty days after the expiration of this publication.

Given under my hand and official seal on this 14th day of May, A. D., 1883.

I.S. CALL.
Clerk Superior Court.

John S. Cranor Attorney for Plaintiff.

May 24, 1883.—pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken Letters of Administration on the estate of David White, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for payment before the 31st of March, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAS. T. LINEBACK,
Administrator.

March 31, 1883.—4t

FIFTY YEARS

OF

ALMANAC FUN

Just published and for sale at

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Price 10 Cents by Mail.

NOTICE.

The Board of Commissioners will meet on Friday evening, the first day of June, for election of Night Watch and Policeman for the term beginning June 1, 1883.

Applicants for the place must be handed in prior to said meeting.

L. N. CLINARD, Sect'y.

Salem, N. C., May 15, 1883.

DR. J. C. ECTOR,

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional services to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal patronage.

OFFICE second house North of First National Bank.

Jan. 2, 1883.

A. N. Zevely & Son,

637 F. Street Washington, D. C.

Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

WANDA,
OUIDA'S LAST NOVEL,
AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

HERRICK'S POEMS,
THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.
SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

Harper's.—Subscriptions for all of Harper's periodicals received at this office, in clubs with the Press.

PAY YOUR

CORPORATION TAXES

TAX PAYERS will please come forward at once and pay their taxes. The money is needed to pay for work done on the streets.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1881.

STAFFORD MILL.

Having repaired the Stafford Mills and secured the services of one of the best Millers in the country, I am now prepared to do as

GOOD WORK

as this mill ever did, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the surrounding country.

W. B. STAFFORD.

Forsyth Co., Jan. 29th 1883.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT,

SALEM, N. C.

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

☞ OUR GOODS SURPASS ANYTHING IN THE MARKET. ☜

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1883.–20.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE.

WINSTON, N. C.

FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Our sales, to date, have been larger than ever before since the house opened.

Our prices, for grades sold, have been equal to any house in North Carolina or Virginia.

Now that the vexed tax question is settled, we look for an active trade in all grades of Tobacco; more especially the better grades of ripe, rich and waxy, as well as all grades of brights.

We give below a partial list of sales of some parcels of good grades of bright recently made at PIEDMONT.

1 Lot, J. G. White,	at 33.00	1 Lot, I. W. Crouse,	at 32.00	1 Lot, Wm. Vogler,	at 55.00
1 " "	" 50.00	1 " "	" 45.00	1 " C. A. Culler,	" 49.00
1 " J. W. Smith,	" 40.00	1 " "	" 55.00	1 " Alex. Merritt,	" 49.00
1 " J. S. Fulp,	" 34.00	1 " "	" 65.00	1 " A. Phelps,	" 64.00
1 " "	" 50.00	1 " James Bowles,	" 39.00	1 " W. J. Macceup,	" 55.00
1 " I. W. Crouse,	" 30.00	1 " "	" 46.00	1 " "	" 69.00
1 " "	" 49.00	1 " J. B. Spainhour,	50.00		
1 " "	" 37.00	1 " J. L. Reich,	" 50.00		

We expect no decline in any of the better grades during the present Tobacco year; but hope for an improvement.

Mr. J. R. Pierce, for nearly twenty years past connected with the Danville and Winston Warehouses, is with PIEDMONT, and would be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Don't forget the name and place: **PIEDMONT** corner Old Town and Shallow Ford Streets.

Drive in where you will be cordially received at all times.

May 3, 1883—16-18. **M. W. NORFLEET & CO.**

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

5 CENTS. **MUSIC** 5 CENTS.

Just received at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE,

a choice lot of

SHEET MUSIC

at the low price of

5 Cents a Copy.

The following is a partial list:

Kathleen Mavourneen.
Cradle Song, - - - *Mendelssohn.*
I Love my Love, - - *Pinsuti.*
Then You'll Remember Me, *Balfe.*
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, - - - - *Knight.*
Tapping at the Garden Gate.
Robin Adair.
Watchman tell us of the Night, *Gounod.*
Nearer my God to Thee, - *Barton.*
Old Oaken Bucket.
Il Trovatore.
Maiden's Prayer, and others.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

Put on the Golden Crown.
Old Nicker Demus.
Baby Joe, and others.

This music is full size and in clear and neat impressions, fully as good as the higher priced sheets.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Dissolution.

The firm of Reynolds and Reynolds has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is empowered to settle claims, give receipts, etc.

W. P. REYNOLDS,
C. A. REYNOLDS,

May 1, 1883.

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,
" " Washington and other Generals,
Dickens' Child's History of England,
POEMS, from 60 cents to $1.00.

BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

Cooper's Pilot.
Swiss Family Robinson,
Robinson Crusoe,
Arabian Knights,
Captain Kid,
1,000 Miles Walk,
Louis Philippe,
Heart of Steel, (Fisher).
Michælmas Daisy,
Peter the Whaler,
Scottish Chiefs,
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare,
Sam Slick, Plants of the Bible,
Vicar of Wakefield, Apple Blossoms,
Lalla Rookh, Talking Leaves,
Paradise Lost, Euphrates and Tigris,
Picciola, John Eax,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures,
Charlotte and Lucy Temple,
and a large lot of valuable books at prices far below cost.

Don't neglect this opportunity of buying books at **AUCTION PRICES.**

Books sent by mail, postage will be added. Sent postage free at regular retail prices.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April 12, 1883.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

CHROMOS, framed, at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

MUNN & Co.'s PATENTS

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We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc. for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries.

Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

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Handbook about patents mailed free.

—Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy; never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugar-coated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street New York

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, boys and girls make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

LIFE OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

A Life of this eminent statesman and patriot whose name is now especially dear to all Southern hearts, is announced for publication early in April in the Elzevir Library—a fact of decided popular interest, because in that form it will be at once a beautiful souvenir, and within the reach of every Southern home. It is written by F. H. Norton, author of the "Life of General Winfield S. Hancock." "The life of Gustave Dore." It will contain an excellent portrait and other illustrations, making a volume of over 100 pages, and will be sold for the price of ten cents in paper or 25 cents for handsome cloth binding. It will be well to order at once from your local newsdealers, or from the publisher, to be sure of securing a copy from the first edition, as of course, the demand will be very large. John B. Adler, Publisher, 18 Vessey Street, New York.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator on the estate of Henry Perrel, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment at once, and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, proven according to law, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY A. LINEBACK,
Administrator.

March 2nd, 1883.–10.

North Carolina R.R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 3 1883.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 10 a m	4 35 p m
" Salisbury	6 05 a m	6 26 p m
" High Point	7 28 a m	7 50 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	8 33 p m
Leave Greensboro		9 10 p m
Arrive Hillsboro		11 28 p m
" Durham		12 08 a m
" Raleigh		1 25 a m
Leave "		1 30 a m
Arrive Goldsboro		3 50 a m

No. 15—Daily, except Saturday. Leave Greensboro 6 30 a. m. Arrive at Raleigh 2 45 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro 7 20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina.

No. 53—Daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, and for all points on the W. & W. R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 3, 1883.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10 05 a m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 15 p m	
Leave "	4 15 p m	
Arrive Durham	5 32 p m	
" Hillsboro	6 11 p m	
" Greensboro	8 30 p m	
Leave "	9 15 p m	9 11 a m
Arrive High Point	9 50 p m	10 50 a m
" Salisbury	11 12 p m	12 15 p m
" Charlotte	1 10 a m	2 15 p m

No. 16, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 4 40 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 a. m
Ar. Greensboro 4 45 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A. L., for all points in South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Going West.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 25 p m	10 25 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 41 p m	11 35 a m
" Salem	11 10 p m	12 09 p m

Going East.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	6 20 a m	6 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	6 46 a m	6 45 p m
" Greensboro	7 45 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

Going North.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 00 a m
Arrive University	8 22 a m

Going South.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	5 40 p m
Arrive University	6 42 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No. 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville.

On Train No. 52, Richmond and Danville and Washington and Augusta, Ga., via. Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

J. M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
Richmond, Va.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hogs--Early Maturity.

There is no profit in keeping a hog until it is eighteen months old, and although such an animal may possibly reach the weight of 400 pounds, the heavy weight will not compensate for the food consumed. A pig farrowed in April and slaughtered about Christmas will more than return his cost, for it must be taken into consideration that during that period he will be but a pig, and the earlier feedings small in quantity. He should weigh 250 pounds when killed, especially if a grade Essex or Berkshire, and the carcass will contain a fair admixture of lean and fat. Very large hogs are very often only fit for the lard tubs, and very often only for the soapmaker. The quality of the meat influences the price, and the difference of only one cent a pound amounts to quite a sum in the whole. The profitable hog is the one that is grown quickly, fatted without delay, and marketed before it begins to consume the food laid up for winter.

Proper Feed for Chickens.

A Dutchess county (N. Y.) poultry raiser sends the following excellent and practical article to the *Country Gentleman*: For young chicks just hatched I use a custard made of equal parts of eggs and milk. The young things eat very little, and that must be wholesome and satisfying. To have strong, sturdy chicks, they should remain on the nest at least forty-eight hours after hatching. As soon as all the eggs which will are hatched, I clear the nest of shells and unhatched eggs, throw the hen off the nest (having previously placed food and drink within her reach), and allow her to remain until her wants are relieved, after which she will return and be quiet for the forty-eight hours, or until time to remove her, with her brood, to the coop or building where they are to remain until weaned. If a steady sitter, and the eggs are all right, the hen will hatch them out uniformly. Long before the chicks begin to hatch all unfertilized eggs should have been removed from the nest. At the end of the first twenty-four hours I place some of the custard on a shingle in front of the nest, and the hen, if a good mother, will call her brood and feed them. This food is the very best they can take, being soft, digestible and nutritious. It is nearly the same nourishment that heretofore has supplied the growth of the chicks. I generally arrange to have several broods hatch at the same time, when there is little trouble. I feed the chicks sometimes half a dozen times a day when small. They do not run at large, except in the very warmest portion of the day, until after several days, and if the weather is bad, not before a week old. I continue this custard, beginning when two or three days old, to introduce with it cracked corn, wheat or buckwheat, so that they may become accustomed to it by degrees until capable of subsisting on it entirely. When fed whole grain, or even meal, the chicks must be allowed plenty of fresh drink (water is the best) and run on the ground or where they can have free access to gravel or coal ashes. For green food I use chopped onion tops if I can get them. If not, I give finely cut lettuce, fresh tender grass or running mallows, of which they are very fond when in confinement. My chicks always thrive; I seldom lose any. To make the custard I take one egg, well beaten, and add three tablespoonfuls of new milk and bake in a small shallow pan. This preparation makes a custard so stiff that it will break into lumps and none is wasted, as would be the case with softer food. It is better than hard-boiled eggs. I have used bread and milk, but it is not so good. One egg makes sufficient food per day for eight or ten chicks at first, of the small breeds. The larger breeds of chickens can so.ner be weaned off. The expense is not great, taking into account the nice, thrifty condition of the fowls. They keep ahead of all diseases, and there is no loss if careful to prevent accidents. They make fine birds when grown up, and splendid hens for egg production. With the closest calculation it takes about a bushel of corn per year for a hen. If other grain is used with it of course less will be required, but all fowls for thrift and profit must be given one feed of corn daily. Without it they just stop short of the desired result, whether it be flesh or eggs. I feel adult or laying fowls a soft, warm feed in the morning, and find the quantity of eggs increased by doing so.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Every farmer should keep by his manure pen a few barrels of plaster, and as often as once each week should strew over the contents a sprinkling of plaster, and this should continue during the entire winter in warm cellars.

The yield of cheese from Jersey milk is surprisingly large. It is at least twenty per cent. greater than the yield from average milk. Only eight pounds of it are required to make a pound of cheese when it requires ten pounds of other milk.

A fruit-grower placed tobacco stems around the trunks of peach trees, and there is not the sign of a borer in any of the trees so treated. He set the stems around the butts of the trees and tied them at the top. It keeps off rabbits as well in winter.

The common harrow can be applied to many more purposes than its common one of preparing the ground for seeding. It is one of the best implements for fining manure after it has been spread broadcast, more thoughly mixing it with the soil and making the manure doubly effective.

When horses eat their oats too rapidly the evil may be checked by placing some clean cobble stones in the box. The horse will thus be compelled to pick his oats slowly, masticate them more thoroughly, and they will do him much more good than if hurriedly eaten in the ordinary way.

A writer says that he has never failed to cure garget by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean meal, mixed with other meal, for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. He thinks if cows were fed with bean meal several times a year they would never be troubled with garget.

A veterinary professor says that "the great majority of ringbones in young horses comes from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period, let them have earth for standing or walking, free from stone or gravel.

The way in which an old veterinarian cures ringbone is described. He ties the animal down, to guard against kicking. Run a sharp-pointed knife through the fetlock, when a white bladder will pop out. Run a needle and thread through this, draw it out and remove the bladder with a knife. The cure is soon effected without harm to the horse, if taken early, and the ringbone will not return. But if allowed to harden it cannot be so removed.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: Fresh, clean hog's lard rubbed three or four times on any kind of warts on horses and cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart after the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for lard and tell men to pay fifty cents to the druggist for about two cents worth of good lard this remedy would be oftener used.

Charcoal is highly recommended as a preventive of disease in sheep, and in an English pamphlet the following recipe for its use appears: The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-five head of sheep or lambs; one-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle; and two teaspoonfuls to one dessertspoonful for young calves.

It is a source of great economy to cut all hay, straw and fodder fed to cows, even though there be no mixture of meal or bran with it. They will eat up very closely much that would otherwise be left and wasted if fed long. Dry cornstalks, that so many farmers have neglected on the ground where they grew to become a nuisance when preparing for the following crop, if cut at the proper time, and after curing stacked and kept dry, cut and crushed with a suitable machine, fed to the stock in winter would become a source of great profit. Pure, clean water should at all times be accessible to the dairy cow, and is as essential for health and profit as feed, and without both of good quality and liberal quantities the best results will not be obtained.

Household Hints.

A tablespoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic, dissolved.

Salt liberally sprinkled over a carpet before sweeping will absorb the dust and dirt and bring out the colors as fresh as new.

If stove polish is mixed with very strong soapsuds the luster appears immediately, consequently there is less dust to breathe and blacken.

Paper and plaster are active absorbents, and when they become thoroughly saturated with various effluvia, nothing but entire renewal will cleanse them.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of oxgall or ammonia and water.

There are a great many times when a glue-pot in the house is a "well-spring of pleasure," and is an economical investment, especially when of the kind here described: Buy at a tin shop one small tin can, costing five cents, and a large one, costing about ten cents, in which the smaller can be set; five or six cents' worth of glue will mend a great many broken articles or will fasten things that have become unglued. Put the glue in the small cup with a little water; put boiling water in the larger one and set the glue-cup in it; in a few minutes the glue will melt and be ready for use.

Recipes.

TEA ROLLS.—Here are directions for making excellent rolls for tea: One quart of flour, one half-teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard, one pint of milk; mix in as soft a dough as you can handle easily, and take pains not to work in much flour on the kneading-board; cut out in narrow strips, about five inches long; rub the top over with a little sweet milk, and bake in a hot oven.

HAM RELISH.—Fry the yellow fat of ham, which is usually discarded as gross, with any thin slices of cold veal, mutton, or even salt beef, a nice brown. Lay aside and keep warm. Bruise equal quantities of any cold vegetables, cabbage, potatoes or cauliflower, and also fry in the fat which still remains in the pan from the foregoing. Warm a dish and place the vegetables at the bottom, laying the slices of meat neatly on top. Must be served hot. Garnish with lemon peel and fried parsley.

POTATO SOUP.—A quart of milk, six large potatoes, one stalk of celery, an onion and a tablespoonful of butter. Put milk to boil with onion and celery. Pare potatoes and boil thirty minutes. Turn off the water and mash fine and light. Add the boiling milk and the butter, and pepper and salt to taste. Rub through a strainer, and serve immediately. A cupful of whipped cream added when in the tureen is a great improvement. This soup must not be allowed to stand, even if kept hot. Served as soon as ready, it is excellent.

RICE CREAM.—Boil two ounces of fine rice in water for five minutes, strain it, and boil until tender in a quart of new milk. Rub the rice through a sieve to a pulp, and add to it any milk not absorbed in the boiling; half an ounce of gelatine to a pint of the rice and milk. The gelatine can be soaked and dissolved either in milk or water. Stir over the fire until mixed, sweeten and flavor to taste. Stir the cream occasionally until cold, then lightly mix in the whites of two eggs beaten to a strong froth; when on the point of setting put it into a mold.

Rather Hard to Please.

A Philadelphia girl who won't marry says: I think the distaste for married life does not exist so much with young men as many suppose. If there were any of the right kind of young men—young men with noble principles and superior intelligence as well as personal graces—it might be different; but the race seems to be dying out. With my present tastes and views I am not liable to marry any one, so I just dance because I get more enjoyment out of that than anything else. There is no difficulty in getting partners, and that is all I think society men are good for—to dance with.

Rough on the Police.

Sometimes the easiest things supposedly prove the most difficult. A country clergyman who visited the police headquarters in Brooklyn can testify to the truth of this fact. Being desirous of seeing the Boston rogues' gallery he seemed to be satisfied with a frame containing photographic busts of the police captains. Having examined these portraits carefully, he remarked, says the *Journal*, with an air of conviction, "It's easy to tell criminals; there is depravity in every line of their countenances."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

French silk merchants talk of acclimatizing a spider from the African coast, which makes a thread very much like yellow silk and almost as strong.

An ingenious improvement in locomotive head-lights has recently been patented, by which the engineer, through a rod near his hand, can turn the head-light in any direction, from front to rear, on a sliding platform which is as wide as the locomotive at its broadest.

Perhaps the deepest coal mine on this continent is at Pottsville, Penn. The shaft is 1,576 feet deep—nearly a third of a mile. Every day during the busy season 200 cars, containing four tons each, are sent from below to the upper world, the time of each trip being a little over a minute.

A Catholic priest living near Santa Fe, New Mexico, lately exhibited specimens of a new variety of spring wheat. The grains are fully twice the size of ordinary grains of wheat, and nearly white. The heads are fully eight inches in length, and contain only two rows of grains.

There seems no end to the uses to which paper is to be put, the latest notable one being to the making of pulleys which are said to have the requisite strength with only twenty-five per cent. of the weight of iron pulleys. It is also claimed that belts do not readily slip on these pulleys, and hence may be run much slacker than on iron.

A company has been organized at Hartborough, Penn., to manufacture sugar from beets. The capital is $450,000, divided into shares of $25 each. A large number of farmers have contracted to raise and deliver beets at the factory at $5 per ton. They are informed that they can raise from fifteen to twenty tons per acre.

Professor Cohn, of Breslau, Germany, has observed that children are obliged to hold dark colored slates much nearer the eyes to read writing thereon than is necessary with white paper, and finds that writing on white paper is as distinct at a distance of twelve inches from the eyes as that on slates at eight inches. It would therefore be well to banish slates from schoolrooms, for the eyesight of pupils is strained quite enough by other means.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The Scriptures are published in 250 languages or dialects.

A Dresden artist has made a watch entirely of paper which keeps good time.

A silver dime was found in the yolk of an egg recently broken at the Plankinton house, Milwaukee.

French policemen in Paris are paid rewards of from $1 to $5 for making arrests and capturing offenders.

About forty-five per cent. of the land of the United States remains unsurveyed to this day, very nearly 1,000,000,000 acres in all.

The museum at Reading, England, contains among its curiosities a bridle formerly used to stop the mouths of scolding women in that town.

Investigation has developed that the game of draw poker was invented somewhere about 1846 or 1847, by Mr. Kirkman, of Tennessee, a turfman of some note.

The block from which was cut the pedestal for the statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg weighed about 1,500 tons, and yet it was transported four miles.

Mucilage is a handy thing to have in the house. But if the bottle is empty, and the stamp or envelope does not stick, probably not one in a hundred knows that honey is a very good substitute.

Persons who tell of the marvelous speed of railway trains should bear in mind the engine moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour passes over eighty-eight feet of ground each second. A horse trotting at a speed of 2:10 covers more than forty feet per second.

How Billiard Balls are Made.

The manufacture of billiard balls from celluloid and bonsilate is a peculiar industry from the fact that the only factory of the kind in the world is in this city. A large proportion of the balls now made are of celluloid, but only for the reason that the machinery is not as well adapted to the manufacture of bonsilate balls. The time will come, however, when all balls will be made of the latter material. The celluloid, which is received in large white sheets, is first cut into small square pieces about five-eighths of an inch in size. These are placed into molds, previously heated by steam to the proper temperature. They are then placed in the hydraulic presses, and with a pressure of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the square inch are roughly molded, heat at the same time being applied. The various positions of the blocks in the mold give the ball the peculiar mottled appearance when finished. Experiments have been made by grinding the celluloid to a powder, and using it in that form, but nothing has succeeded so well as the present method. After being taken from the molds, the balls are turned absolutely spherical, by an exceedingly ingenious device.

The processes in the manufacture of bonsiliate balls are quite different in many respects. The material is placed in the molds in powder, and the balls, after being roughly pressed up, considerably larger than the required size, are covered with rubber and tin foil, to prevent the material from being injured by water, and are then placed under water pressure. By means of this, which is the only machine of the kind in existence, the balls are placed under a pressure of from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds to the square inch. The water touching the ball at every point, and the pressure being equally transmitted, the result is a perfectly pressed sphere, of just the same specific gravity in one spot as in another. Without this apparatus, the successful manufacture of billiard balls from bonsiliate would have been impossible. A simple but ingenious contrivance is also employed to ascertain when the balls are perfectly poised or balanced. They are first weighed and are then placed in a flat dish of mercury. This subtle fluid detects the slightest shade of inaccuracy, and the balls are put in the lathe and corrected until they are absolutely true. Not only billiard, but pool and bagatelle balls are made. The prices at which they are sold are far below those charged for ivory, ranging from $5.50 to $13.50 per set of four balls for billiards, and from $26 to $50 per set of sixteen balls for pool.—*Albany Argus.*

The United States in 1880 imported half its buttons, a fifth of its combs, an eighth of its perfumery and four-fifths of its jewelry.

Minneapolis (Minn.) as everybody knows, is the greatest flour manufacturing city in America. Its product in 1882 was 3,124,919 barrels.

Making a Nose.

In an obscure part of the Bellevue hospital yard there is a photograph gallery which has become an important adjunct to that institution. The photographer is O. G. Mason. He has a long beard which, with his round velvet cap and apron, gives him the appearance of an alchemist of the middle ages.

"I have been here since 1868," said the photographer. "Before that time rare cases in the hospital were photographed by amateurs, but the results were not satisfactory. The use of photography in making permanent records of the various stages of diseases and of their treatment has become a very important feature of surgery—so important, indeed, that it would not now be easily dispensed with. Not only are patients suffering from various forms of disease brought under the camera, but also the surgical instruments used, their construction and the method of their application."

Mr. Mason showed the reporter a series of photographs illustrating the successive stages of an important operation. The first picture showed the condition of a boy who, when brought into the hospital, had no nose. His mouth was distorted and partly absorbed and the flesh beneath the eyes was drawn down upon the cheeks.

"The boy's face was in bad shape, as you see," the photographer continued, "and the surgeons began to make his face over for him. The next picture shows how they build up the lower borders of the eyes, which then have a natural appearance. The next illustration shows the effect of the operation that was made to bring the lips into proper position, and widen them. Now the next to be done was to make a nose. The surgeons made a pocket at the lower part of the forehead, between the eyes and after removing the nail from the middle finger of the left hand, they inserted it in the incision and bound his hand to his face. This picture here shows the position of the hand at this stage of the operation. As the hand was across his mouth so that he was unable to breathe freely, an opening was made, as you see, in the trachea, and a tube inserted. After some days the finger was amputated just above the middle joint, the new nose was trimmed and made to unite with the flesh on the cheeks on either side. Quite a respectable nose, is it not? That young man is now an assistant in one of the city hospitals, and few persons would imagine that he was wearing one of his middle fingers on his face."

The hospital photographer also takes photographs of all the unknown dead who are brought to the morgue. He places the coffin containing the dead body in an upright position in an angle of the morgue building, and makes a photograph of the face.—*New York Tribune.*

"Noble Sport."

On the authority of the *Courrier de Bone*, "Lord Paget, lieutenant-general and gentleman groom to her majesty Queen Victoria," has been indulging himself with some curious "sport" in Algiers. He caused his steam-launch to be carried inland and launched on Lake Fezzara. The object of his trip was wild-bird shooting, and he, having apparently big ideas on the subject, had a gun mounted on a swivel in the bow of the launch. This gun, we are told, was "a breech-loading cannon carrying 4,000 yards, loaded with small shot and worked by two gunners from the noble lord's yacht." Here is the account of the day's sport: "After having let pass bands of small waterfowl, such as teal, grebe, plongers, seaduck, etc., we saw a large flock of wild geese. The launch having eased up a little, the cannon was pointed to the flock. At a signal given by Lord Paget, a loud detonation, which made the mountains echo, was heard, and the air was obscured by the flight of these large birds, who, for the first time, found themselves troubled in their retreat. The surface of the lake was covered with geese, etc., flapping about, plunging, and trying in all haste to escape." Unfortunately the "sportsmen"—the *Courrier de Bone* is responsible for the phrase—had left their dogs on board the Santa Maria, and it was with difficulty they could gather one-tenth of the victims. They got sufficient, nevertheless, to fill the boat, and the hunt with the cannon was continued during the day. Enough game was killed to fill with joy all the sportsmen of both France and Algiers.

Indians Trading.

A correspondent, writing from one of the trading posts in British America, says: I watched some Indians shopping, and was astonished to see how invariably they waved aside inferior goods and chose such material as merinos at $1.50 to $2 a yard. One of the merchants told me it was useless to offer them anything but the best. An Indian, who could not speak English or French, and wanted five things, divided his money according to his idea of their relative cost in little piles on the counter, and going through a pantomime descriptive of his wants, was handed some silk handkerchiefs. Taking one he felt it, held it up to the light, and throwing it aside, shook his head vigorously, uttering an "Ugh!" of disgust. When shown a better one he was doubtful, but upon a much superior article being produced, he took it, and willingly handed over one pile for it. This, however, was too much, and when given the change he put it in one of the other piles and proceeded in the same way to make the rest of his purchases. "How easily they could be cheated," I said to the clerk after the Indian had left. "No," he replied, "not so easily as it would appear." They generally come in from their camps in great numbers once a year to sell furs and make purchases. They go to different shops, and on their return compare notes as to the cost and quality of their goods. Then, if one has paid more than another, or has been cheated in quality, he will never enter the shop again, and the firm that gives the greatest bargains is most patronized on their return.

Queer Habits of Composers.

Those who visited Wagner in his retreat at Baireuth told strange stories, which lost nothing in the telling, of his peculiar habits. Like Balzac he found costume an aid to composition, and was said sometimes to receive guests in the medieval garb he used to don when writing "Siegfried" or the "Meistersinger." He liked to vary the furniture of his apartments and cram them with curiosities. But it is easy to parallel these vagaries of Wagner's—perhaps a "last infirmity" of lively imaginations—with the queer devices to which his compeers in music and literature have had recourse to stimulate their fancy. Gluck composed best out of doors in a meadow with his piano and a bottle of champagne; Sacchini with his pet cats around him; Paesiello in bed; Sarti in a dark room; Meyerbeer during a thunderstorm; Auber on horseback at full gallop; while Adolphe Adam buried himself under an eiderdown quilt!—*London Society.*

IN THE MACERATOR'S JAWS.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DOES WITH WORNOUT MONEY.

Ground to Pulp and Sold to Paper Makers—An Average of $2,000,000 a Year Never Presented for Redemption.

A Washington letter-writer has had an interview with the United States treasurer in regard to the final disposition of wornout notes sent to the treasury department for redemption. The correspondent asked:

"What is done with this worn and mutilated money when it is presented for exchange?"

"It is sent to the 'macerator,' a big iron machine in the basement of this building, where it is ground to pulp, and the pulp sold to paper makers, who get the color out of it and make it into paper again."

"You used to burn it, did you not?"

"Yes, but the present system was found preferable, as it destroys the money more effectually, and the sale of the pulp brings something into the treasury."

"Are the worn greenbacks redeemed with other and new greenbacks of the same denomination?"

"Not necessarily. Most of them are redeemed with new greenbacks, except where gold, silver or New York exchange is asked for; but as to denominations, we usually give whatever is asked for."

Of greenbacks and gold and silver notes there had been redeemed this year up to date $108,000,000, of national bank notes, $72,000,000 had been sent in for redemption, and $10,000,000 of the lot had been decided "fit" for circulation and sent out again.

Of the currency thus redeemed, one-dollar notes form a very large proportion. They are worn out faster than any of the other bills, in spite of the fact that the silver dollar is constantly being thrust forward in the vain attempt to make it take the place of the greenback dollar. In the redemptions last year of the greenbacks alone there were $8,368,000 in one-dollar bills redeemed and destroyed, 4,040,000 two-dollar bills, 3,544,000 five-dollar bills and 1,380,000 ten-dollar bills. The life of the dollar greenback appears to be very brief. Of the 26,000,000 one-dollar notes issued between 1875 and 1879, known as the "issue of 1875," 25,000,000 have come back torn and ragged and dirty, and been redeemed with others, bright and new and crisp. Yet of the 230,000 ten-dollar bills of the same lot issued at the same time not half had yet come back at last accounts. Of the "issue of 1878," which still continues, 10,000,000 of the 13,000,000 one-dollar bills have come back, some of them scarcely a year old. Of the "issue of 1880," which began three years ago, but is still running, 4,000,000 of the one-dollar fellows came back used up in the first two years. The ten-dollar bills are much longer-lived. Of 158,000 ten-dollar notes issued between 1880 and 1882, only 10,000 came back during those two years, or about six per cent. of the whole number issued, while of the one-dollar bills of the same issue nearly twenty per cent. came back in the same time. The total amount of greenbacks and other government obligations (silver certificates, fractional currency, etc.) which have been redeemed and destroyed since the beginning of the issue of these obligations is about $2,500,000,000, nearly eight times the amount now outstanding, and nearly four times as much as was afloat in 1865, when the largest quantity of this sort of obligations ($698,000,000) was in circulation. A great deal of this money that has been issued by the government in the past twenty-two years has never come back for redemption, and will never come back. The government is gainer millions upon millions of dollars in this way. It is estimated by the treasury department, for instance, that $1,000,000 was burned up in the Chicago fire. Other millions were lost and destroyed during the war, others are lost or sunken and blown up in steamboats, others burned in burning buildings, and many millions were lost from careless pockets or worn out and never presented for redemption. Nobody sees any paper fractional currency in circulation now, yet there is nearly $15,000,000 of it that has never been presented for redemption. It is probable that not $1,000,000 of the $15,000,000, of this still out will ever come in. Experts estimate that at least one per cent. of the money thus issued by the government never comes back for redemption, and that the government has been gainer from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 by this process in the past twenty years, or nearly $2,000,000 a year.

Princess Louise.

A writer in the *Scotsman* draws this pen picture of Princess Louise, the wife of Canada's governor-general:

Princess Louise has been styled the beauty of the royal family. But that is only by comparison. She has regular features, an agreeable expression, true and clean, no nonsense, no falsehood in it; a fair skin, shoulders which a sculptor would be under no temptation to correct in molding a bust of her; an elegant figure, not light, not airy or angelic; a little heavy, but pliable and graceful, and a smile that lights up her face. Her disposition is English; that is, serious but capable of humor, and with a keen appreciation of the finest things and purest things in art and in life. Least of all Victoria's children she resembles the old royal family, and most of all of them the Gotha branch of the house of Saxony. She thinks for herself, is independent, original, sensible and impulsive. If she had not been drilled in the experience and restraints of court life, her feelings would often run away with her judgment. She has a splendid talent for housekeeping, without which no woman is fit to live, even a princess. She served an apprentice at Osborne cottage to a cook, confectioner, laundress of fine things, seamstress and dressmaker. Every day for years a dish appeared on the queen's table at Osborne that was made by one of her majesty's daughters; once a week a tin box full of cakes, which were mixed and baked by them, was sent to the German crown princess, with fruits and flowers from the cottage garden. Princess Louise started in married life with the determination not to be the rival, on their own ground, of plutocrats' wives. There was to be comfort as well as elegance in her establishment, but no ostentation. At Rideau Hall, her Canadian official abode, she affects more state. Louise entertains delightfully, though she is liable to forget mere feathers and flounces in company and becomes really absorbed in intelligent conversation with a select few of her guests.

The grange co-operative store at Meridian, Miss., which started business in 1879 with a capital of $50, sold last month $5,860 worth of goods.

The national debt of France is $4,683,840,000.

THE LOST CHILD.

A FATE WORSE THAN ABDUCTION.

How Parents, by a Lack of Precaution and Care, Are Responsible for the Death of Their Children.

(*Camden, Me., Herald.*)

The moral and legal responsibility of parents, in the care of their children is, fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child-beating, oppression and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying to know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. Whether the cruelty be in the form of physical violence or physical neglect matters not—the principle in both cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who permits the inroads of disease upon the innocent ones dependent upon him for protection, is criminally liable in the sight of God, however he may appear in the eyes of men. There are, however, parents that intend to care for their children, but, who through carelessness or the urgency of other duties, permit them to become the innocent victims of disease. Such parents may be guiltless of intentional wrong, but the disastrous results upon their children are just as great.

These are truths which must be manifest to every worthy parent and especially in a vicinity where the unknown effects of the atmosphere, the water and the general tendency to malaria are so great. There are many families in this locality who have been called upon to mourn untimely losses, even when the greatest care was exercised; but the experience of one only will be given: It is that of the late W. O. Thomas. The children were all most promising, but for some unexplained reason their health and strength seemed to gradually lessen until their friends feared they were the victims of consumption. One by one they sickened and died, until three had departed and two of the surviving brothers were also taken ill. Their names were Hermon and Edward. Hermon, however, seemed the stronger of the two; and while his younger brother was confined to the house constantly, and to his bed much of the time, Hermon was able to be about, but in so weak a condition that he had no desire to play. Eddie's symptoms were terrible. He found difficulty in retaining food upon his stomach; was restless and irritable, and out of his head frequently. At various times three different physicians visited him; and each one told his friends he could not live. He finally got so low that death was only considered a matter of a few days. At that critical time his elder brothers, aroused almost to the pitch of desperation by the three deaths that had so recently occurred, and the other one staring them in the face, resolved to take the case into their own hands. They accordingly did so, and secured a remedy that was then being universally used, and began giving it to him. Its effect at first was slight, but any improvement was considered a good symptom. By degrees his strength returned; he was able to eat with a relish, then walk about the house; and finally he regained complete health and strength. The boy was so rejoiced over his recovery that, accompanied by the editor of this paper, he went before Justice Charles K. Miller and made oath to the facts of his sickness as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now, Edward Thomas' parents, while they lived, undoubtedly, provided faithfully for the wants of all their children; and yet the seeds of disease had taken deep root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by unknown carelessness in another. There love was sincere, but wholly misdirected. They should have known that children are just as liable to kidney and liver diseases as grown up people; and that the fatality of Bright's disease of the kidneys is just as great among little children as with adults. This is a serious subject. Hereditary traits; the after consequences of measles and scarlet fever, diphtheria and the passing troubles which so easily become chronic, all demand the greatest care and caution. No case of cholera infantum, measles, scarletina, or diphtheria was ever virulent while the child's kidneys and liver were healthy. It would simply be an impossibility. These important organs of the body are just forming within the child and growing with its growth; and they can be trained to strength and health as readily as the little mind can be trained to truth and uprightness.

The importance of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily to the proper remedies and are so sensitive to disease, that it is a sin to deprive them of one at the risk of incurring the other. By a judicious treatment these essential organs can be developed so that a strong constitution, able to resist the inroads of disease through coming years, shall be the result.

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country. Even in His Own House.

THE honest, simple narrative of MRS. S. J. WHITTY, who resides at No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R.I., touching the past six or seven years, has been severely afflicted with kidney disease, causing intense backaches, dizziness and other severe pains through my body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate that at times it was impossible for me to do the work of my housework. I have also been a flutterer of the heart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was very miserable, and completely worn out and discouraged; I had no ambition to undertake to do anything, and barely sufficient strength to render existence desirable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, and now I rejoice that I followed this friendly advice, for the Remedy acted like a charm in my case. After I had taken a few doses my health began to improve; I felt better every way. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches, and terrible shortness of the breath speedily disappeared, my strength and ambition returned, and before I had taken two bottles of the Remedy I was entirely well, and able to wash and iron and do my housework. Once in a while I am troubled with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort to Hunt's Remedy, and a few doses fix me all right. I shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended the Hunt's Remedy to my friends, and they have experienced relief from the first dose. I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with kidney disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder or Urinary Organs. I think no family should be without it.

MRS. S. J. WHITTY,
No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I have used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm. JOHN CRAMER,
723 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!

THE Swedish government grants $300 to an entomologist this year, his duty being to advise farmers on the most certain method of destroying insects which damage their crops.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

Wouldst see blithe looks, fresh cheeks begnile,
Aye, wouldst see December smile?
Wouldst see hosts of new roses blow?
Carboline makes the hair to grow
On the baldest of heads.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, Kidney, Urinary complaints, cured by Buchupaiba. $1.

BON VIVANTS find that by using GASTRINE no unpleasant feelings are experienced after eating or drinking. Sold by druggists. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Druggists.

Your health depends on the purity of your blood. People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear again

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could not live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a permanent cure was effected.

Townsley's Toothache Anodyne cures instantly.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive—Wilbor's Compound of COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all Druggists.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES,
Moths, Ants, Flies, Fleas, Rats, Mice; Lice on body, birds, chickens; Ourlice and Cankerworms destroyed by
COSTAR'S FOUR EXTERMINATORS.
50 Poisons, &c. to 50c. at all stores. 690 Broome St., N.Y.

Yosemite Slit Borax, for 1,000 things, 5c

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime t w	9	@	10
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5	@	6½
Sheep	5¾	@	7¾
Lambs	7¾	@	8¾
Hogs—Live	8	@	8¾
Dressed, city	9¾	@	9¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 35	@	7 00
West., good to choice	4 60	@	7 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 23	@	1 24
No. 1 White	1 15	@	1 16
Rye—State	74	@	79
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	97½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed.	61	@	68¾
Yellow Southern	68	@	70
Oats—White State	55	@	60
Mixed Western	48	@	52
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	80	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	50	@	55
Lard—City Steam	11 30	@	11 80
Butter—State Creamery	27	@	28
Dairy	18	@	25
West. Im. Creamery.	12	@	20
Factory	11	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	13
Skims	7	@	7½
Western	8	@	14½
Eggs—State and Penn	16½	@	17
Potatoes—State bbl	2 17	@	2 50
BUFFALO			
Steers—Good to Choice	6 50	@	7 00
Lambs—Western	6 25	@	7 50
Sheep—Western	5 55	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	7 65	@	7 85
Flour—City ground p. process.	7 50	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 22	@	1 23
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	62½	@	63
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	49	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	16 00	@	16 50
Hogs—Live	8	@	8¼
City Dressed	8	@	8¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	16 50	@	17 00
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 00	@	7 50
Corn—High Mixed	73	@	73¾
Oats—Extra White	62	@	63
Rye—State	78	@	80
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	6¾
Lambs	6	@	8
Hogs—Northern, d. w	9¼	@	10
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 20	@	1 20¼
Rye—State	70	@	70
Corn—State Yellow	82	@	82
Oats—Mixed	50	@	51
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	30	@	31
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¼	@	15

Cleanse the Blood

Experience teaches that certain vegetables exert in digestion powerful influence upon the blood; deficient nutrition is stimulated, the burdened current is unloaded, and poisons withheld from the parts which they pollute and defile. This simple natural action, purifying the blood, is promptly accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a skillful combination of such vegetable extracts, whose active qualities and native excellencies are concentrated by a process peculiar to itself, and found in no other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla does actually strain out impurities, removes obstructions and opens the natural outlets of the system. No rack, no strain, no pain accompanies the administration of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Capt. J. P. THOMPSON, of Lowell, Register